Administration Report
of Limbdi State
1915-16 & 1918-19 & 1920-21

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THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE LIMBDI STATE. For the Year 1915-16.

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The present Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji ascended the Gadi on 14th April 1908. This is, therefore, the 8th Administration Report during the present *regime*.

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CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Limbdi is a 2nd Class State in the Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the east by the British Taluka of Dholka, on the south by the Bhavnagar State and the British Taluka of Dhandhuka and on the west by the Wadhwan and Chuda States. Geographically the State is situated between latitude 22°, 54′, 20″, and 22°, 21,′ 10″ and longitude 70°, 46′, 20″ and 72°, 15′, 40″.

The State has 49 villages under its full jurisdiction. 34 villages are situated within the British Ahmedabad Collectorate.

The area of the jurisdictional portion of the State is about 350 square miles.

The population of the jurisdictional towns and villages according to the census of 1911 A. D. is 33,862—being 17,149 males and 16,713 females. Out of this, the population of the Limbdi town alone is 11,039 souls.

The average annual land revenue of the State, exclusive of its non-jurisdictional portion, is about Rs. 2,50,000.

The total amount of Government tribute paid annually by the State is as follows:—

Rs. 54,474-3-11	Fixed Permanent Jama.
29,076-0-0	Paid into the Kathiawar Agency Treasury on account of the jurisdictional villages of the State.
15,052-0-0	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.
10,346-3-11	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the villages of the Khadol-Barwala Taluka.
1390-0-0	Junagadh Jortalbi paid into the Agency Treasury.
15-13-0	Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.
27-0-1	Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.
50,907-1-0	

Besides the above, the State pays Rs. 700 as fixed local fund contribution on account of the Khadol-Barwala Taluka. The State also pays Rs. 1308 as the fluctuating assessment on account of the village of Vasna, Rs. 71-12-0 as local fund cess on the same and Rs. 875 as the Barwala Gujrati School contribution.

The Thakore Sahebs of this State belong to the Jhala clan of Rajputs and their succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture. Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji was born on 11th July 1868 and has 4 Kumars and 2 Kunvaris.

The heir-apparent, K. S. Digvijayasinhji, was born on 10th April 1896. He has been married to Kunvari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of His late Highness Maharana Sir Kesarisinhji, Maharana of Idar. The other Kumars are K. S. Pratapsinhji, K. S. Fatehsinhji and K. S. Ghanashyamsinhji.

The heir-apparent, K. S. Digvijaysinhji, having nearly finished the course at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, proceeded to England in April 1912 for further studies and joined the Eton College. Having prosecuted his studies there for nearly two years, he returned here in October 1913. At Eton he secured the good opinion of the Head Master as well as of the staff by his industry, good manners and social nature. In May 1914 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra-Dun where he gave complete satisfaction to the authorities by his progress. Owing to the breaking out of the War, Major Ricketts, Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, was transferred to active service and

no other officer to replace him being available, the Imperial Cadet Corps had to be temporarily closed, indefinitely. K. S. Digvijayasinhji could not, therefore, rejoin it. He has every desire to complete his course and it is hoped that he will be able to fulfil that desire as soon as the Corps re-assembles on the termination of the War. He has, however, been utilising his time in Limbdi with full advantage to himself and others concerned. Since October 1915 he has been put in charge of the Education Department of the State. As Educational Officer, he exercises full control over the working of that Department and it is satisfactory to note that he has initiated several reforms during the short period he has been in charge. He is also being initiated in the Revenue work of the State. He has been entrusted with the work of placing all the correspondence of the Revenue Department before the Hazur and obtaining from the Hazur the orders thereon after discussion of the matters concerned. All this work did not prevent him from further prosecuting his general studies and he took regular tuition under Mr. F. W. West.

The three younger Kumars have continued their studies under Mr. F. W. West B. A. (Oxon) who was sent for from England for the purpose. Mr. West stayed in Limbdi from 27-9-1915 to 15-4-1916 and had to leave on account of his health not keeping good in India. All the Kumars have made satisfactory progress during the period.

Mr. W. Reed, one of the companions to the Kumars, left Limbdi in May 1915, as he got a Commission in His Majesty's Army and was posted at Rawalpindi for training. K. S. Shivsinhji has been solely in charge of the Kumars since Mr. Reed's departure.

The two Kunvari Sahebs are making good progress under the supervision of Miss P. E. Sharpe.

The most important event of the year under report was the visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, to Limbdi. It was well known that owing to his various engagements His Excellency's programme of tour in the province was a limited one and the inclusion of the capital of the Thakore Saheb as the only Second Class Chief in the province in the programme thus appeared to be a mark of special favour and a recognition of the cordial relations existing between the State and the Imperial Government. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Maconochie, the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad, and the staff arrived by special

train at 10. A. M. on the 15th February 1916 and was received with due honours at the station by the Thakore Saheb. There were also at the Station to receive His Excellency, His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, the Thakore Saheb of Chuda, the Thakore Saheb of Utelia, Nawabzada Taley Mahamadkhanji, heir-apparent of Palanpur and his younger brother, W. C. Tudor-Owen Esquire. I. C. S. Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant and Mrs. Tudor-Owen, K. S. Digvijaysinhji, the heir-apparent and the younger Kumars of the State and the principal officers of the State. A military guard of honour with band (kindly lent by the Dhrangadhra State for the occasion) waited outside the Station platform. After the formal introductions and garlanding were over, His Excellency inspected the guard of honour, and the Band played the National Anthem. The party then drove to the Guest House where a guard of honour was furnished by the State Police.

His Excellency's stay in Limbdi was necessarily a short one. Advantage was taken of the visit to perform two functions, *viz* the opening of the Lady Willingdon Girls' School and laying the foundation stone of the King George V Coronation Rajput Hostel. His Excellency Lord Willingdon and staff accompanied by the Thakore Saheb arrived at the Shamiana at about 10–30 A. M. and in welcoming His Excellency to Limbdi the Thakore Saheb addressed as follows:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. MACONOCHIE, YOUR HIGHNESS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It gives me intense pleasure to accord to you all a most sincere and hearty welcome to my capital. Occasions like this are few and far between in a place like Limbdi, for it is rarely that the highest representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, in this Presidency, has the time to honour us with a visit. It was as early as 1880 that a similar honour was conferred on this State by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, and in 1886 by His Excellency Lord Reay. The honour conferred this time has a peculiar importance, because we are fully conscious of the pressing engagements that are awaiting Your Excellency at the headquarters. We have no doubt that but for the deep interest Your Excellency is taking in our affairs, the extreme sympathy Your Excellency has always shown for our welfare and the eager desire of Your Excellency to know everything about us at first hand, a tour like the present one would not have been undertaken at

the present moment. Ever since Your Excellency assumed the Government of this Presidency, we were anxious to come in close touch with, and welcome, Your Excellency to our Province. Hurried though this visit of Your Excellencies to this province is, it is, therefore, a matter of sincere gratification to us that our hopes have been realized-partially of course-and we have had the good fortune to be able to extend you a hearty welcome to our States, and reciprocate, though in a feeble and insignificant manner, the generous hospitality of which we, individually, have been the recipients during our visits to the presidency headquarters.

To you, Sir, we owe a deep debt of gratitude for the generous and the sympathetic spirit, which has always actuated you in our dealings with the Government, and, though our relations with the paramount power have always been harmonious and cordial, we are proud to say, that never did cordiality and true friendship prevail in a greater degree than during Your Excellency's *regime*. I take this opportunity to observe that this cordiality and the spirit of true friendship are in no small measure due to the genuine sympathy and administrative tact of the present Political Officers in the province.

If the bonds existing between the Paramount Power and the Feudatory States required any strengthening, the present gigantic struggle, in which the British Empire has taken upon itself the noble but almost superhuman task of crushing down once for all the German militarism and saving its weaker allies from being a prey to it, has done all that was needed of it. That good comes out of evil could not have been exemplified in a better manner, for the war has given ample proof-if proof were ever wanted at all-of the unflinching loyalty and steadfast devotion of the people of all classes and denominations in every part of the world to the Throne of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. Chiefs have vied with brother-chiefs and subjects with fellow-subjects in showing their loyalty to their august Sovereign and in rendering what little assistance it lay in their power to the Government to bring to a victorious termination this terrible war, and restore once more peace, happiness and order on the face of the world. As to my own State, suffice it to say, that it was the first among the States of Kathiawar to enter into an agreement with the British Power, and it shall always remain the first in its staunch friendliness, steadfast loyalty, and deep devotion to the British Throne.

I regret that the honour of welcoming Her Excellency Lady Willingdon to my State should be denied us. Her Excellency has already endeared herself to people of the Presidency by her numerous acts of kindness and sympathy. There is hardly a movement in the Bombay Presidency for the advancement of the people or for increasing their comforts and happiness, especially of the women, which has not the support of Her Excellency. It would, therefore, have given me extreme pleasure if Her Excellency could have acceded to my request to perform the ceremony for which we are assembled here this morning. I am, however, deeply indebted to Her Excellency for kindly deputing Lady Helen Brassey to take her place in performing the ceremony and I should not omit to mention that Her Excellency has added considerably to that debt of gratitude by graciously allowing her name to be associated with the building which I will just request Lady Helen Brassey to open.

Female education, which can claim no better advocate in the Presidency than Her Excellency, dates in this State as far back as 1859, when Kathiawad was emerging from the depths of ignorance and darkness. It was on the 1st of March 1859 that the Girls' School was first opened here. The number of pupils then was 41 and there were only four standards to be taught. It was not possible in those days to obtain any female teachers, the first headmistress available being in 1884. With the progress of education in the province, the number began to increase, and higher standards were opened. In 1877 the number rose to 100 and in 1882 to 150 which soon rose to 200. The fifth standard was added in 1874 and with the addition of the sixth the school became a full-course Girls' School in 1882. Until 1871-72 the school had no house of its own, but was located in a hired building. In 1871-72, the State provided a new building, which, though commodious and convenient for the requirements of the time, became too small as time went on. The necessity for a larger building was thus felt long ago, when the number increased to over 250, but care had to be taken in selecting a proper site. While being open on all sides, and situated on the high road, it was essential that it should not be far removed from the populated portion of the town. The scheme for widening the roads and improving the sanitation of the town was just being taken in hand. The Tramway Line had to be constructed, pipes were to be laid for extending the water-supply to

the town, and large plots of land were required for the several factories which were under construction. All this had to be thought of in appointing a proper site for this school and I am glad to say the present site meets all the requirements. To economise space, give privacy to the Institution and to minimise the noise and disturbance, the school is located on the upper floor of the building, the ground floor being utilized as shops. The school has at its disposal six halls with its own compound, verandah, water-room etc., thus giving sufficient accomodation for about 250 students. The total cost of the building has been about Rs. 25000/-.

The school has had an excellent career. During the course of its existence, it has sent over 50 students to the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot for training and most of them have attained the position of headmistresses in the various girls' schools in the province. It has had the honour of being visited by nearly every Political and Educational Officer who came to Limbdi and all had a good word to say about its work. Only recently it has entered on a new career by an English class being attached to it. Miss P. E. Sharpe, who has been with us for some time as tutor to my daughters, has been appointed Lady Superintendent with full control over the work and discipline of the whole school. Possessed of a rare combination of the qualities of organisation, tact, affableness and complete mastery over her work, Miss Sharpe has, during the short period of her superintendentship brought the institution to a high state of perfection, so much so that the number of students is rapidly increasing, and if I had known it earlier, I would have planned a much larger building than this. As it is, it will probably be necessary to make additions very soon, and this, I am happy to say, is the result of the Lady Superintendent's enthusiasm in her new work.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you, one and all, for having graced this occasion with your presence. To Your Excellency I cannot adequately express my gratitude for having made it convenient to honour me with this visit, and I trust it will be the means of further strengthening the ties of friendship that exist between this State and the British Government.

I now request Lady Helen Brassey to be good enough to open the building for the Lady Willingdon Girls' School after listening to a song of welcome."

After some recitations Lady Halen Brassey performed the ceremony of opening the Girls' School and the whole party went round the building. Prizes having been distributed to the girls, His Excellency addressed the assembly as follows:—

His Excellency's reply.

"I think it is unnecessary for me to tell you what a real pleasure this brief opportunity of visiting the State of one, who is an old friend, and more, one who is a progressive and enlightened Chief has given me. You all know that there have been many difficulties in the way of my getting to Kathiawar. Indeed, I had serious doubts whether I should after all have come, for it seemed to me to be a policy of dubious merit to come to Kathiawar during a year of such scarcity as this has been. But what I have seen of the province makes me confident of this that the efficiency and good administration that everywhere abound have caused scarcity to lose something of the former terrors it had in India. Now that I have arrived in Limbdi and so at the end of my visit to Kathiawar, I may say how much I have been impressed by the efficiency and organisation I have seen on every hand. In particular, with regard to Limbdi, although I have been but a bare half hour in the city, a drive through its main streets has shown to me evidences of marked and important progress. You have referred to the war, Thakore Saheb. I agree with you that it is perhaps the most terrible war that has ever been waged. But out of evil, as you say, some good has come. We had, nearly all of us, a perfect confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of India, but this war has shown to the doubters that India, no less than any other part of the Empire, is staunch to the backbone and is most determined to see the war through to a lasting and final victory. And in this respect I have to thank you for the help you have contributed towards achieving this end. I must express my regret that Lady Willingdon has been unable to accompany me upon this visit. She herself shares that regret to a high degree, but an engagement of long standing with the Viceroy in Delhi has prevented her coming. If I may be permitted to say so, however, she has sent a most efficient substitute in Lady Helen Brassey, and I think there is detectable a slight family resemblance between them in respect of the grace with which the opening ceremony has been performed. This new building, which is another erection destined to further the cause of female education, has naturally considerable im-

portance, and in the matter of female education I have been delighted to see the progress that is going on in all States and, in particular, in Limbdi, which is showing an example to other parts of the Presidency. Especially am I pleased to hear that you have secured the services of so admirable a headmistress and that the administration of education in this State is so efficient. Above all, I hope that the young ladies who will be pupils of this school will find instruction and help for their after-lives. Finally, I wish every success to the school in its admirable mission and hope that if by chance I visit Limbdi again I shall find that its success has been so great and the number of pupils so much increased that the extension you have mentioned will have become necessary and will be an accomplished fact."

The party then drove to the old Darbargadh. Then a move was made to the factory where various samples of gold and silver embroidery were shown to them. This having been finished, the ladies paid a visit to the Zanana in the new palace, while His Excellency and staff proceeded to the Shamiana erected on the ground of the Coronation Rajput Hostel. In requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation stone of the Hostel, the Thakore Saheb said:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. MACONOCHIE, YOUR HIGHNESS,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have to thank you once more for gracing this occasion with your presence. The occasion, which now brings us together, is the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the King George V Coronation Rajput Hostel.

When I was in Delhi, to attend the Imperial Coronation Darbar, the idea uppermost in my mind, was how to commemorate, within my own State, in a befitting manner, the most auspicious occasion of Their Most Gracious Majesties' Coronation; and I thought nothing could be more pleasing to His Imperial Majesty than a measure calculated to advance the condition of the backward community of Rajputs. This community, once the backbone of the whole country and forming an important portion of the landed gentry of India, is now steeped in ignorance, and affected with various vices. To raise such a large community from the depths of misery and poverty is no light task, but it is the paramount duty of every one, who has the interest of this country at heart, to take it up cheerfully. Government, it should be admitted, are doing

their best in this direction. They have founded schools and colleges but these are open only to the better-off classes. They have enacted special laws to free them from indebtedness; but the results, yet, are not what were expected of them. The real remedy lies in the education of the masses in whom it is necessary to inculcate the virtues of prudence, self-help and thrift, and nothing can do this better than individual efforts. It was this idea, which prompted me to commemorate the auspicious occasion by establishing a hostel, where poor Rajput boys can be lodged, educated and taken care of.

It was not possible to put this idea into execution for about a year, for no boys were forthcoming. It was thus with some difficulty that I was able to start the hostel in February 1913, with the small number of 4 boys. But in the very next month 2 more came. The State provided for them a house which was in charge of a superintendent, whose duty it was to look after their boarding, studies and health. The number has now risen to 10 and more are seeking admission, but their applications have to be rejected for want of accommodation. The necessity of the Institution having a house of its own became thus apparent. The building, of which I will just request Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone, will consist of 5 big rooms, which will serve as dormitories for about 50 boys. There will be kitchens, and other out-houses attached to the building, the total cost of all being about Rs. 15000. There will be a Superintendent in charge of the Institution. He will be an educated Rajput, and his duties will be, besides looking after the studies of the boys, to mould the character of the youths, to pay proper attention to manly games and also to see that they get proper religious instruction. A certain proportion of the boys are kept as free boarders, who also get clothing and school books. The paying boarders have to provide their own clothing and books. As to school fees, I may observe that none are charged, because all education in this State is free.

The results of the Institution, I am happy to say, have so far been satisfactory. Being opened in February 1913, it was able to pass one boy in the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in November 1914, and another passed the same examination in March 1915. Both of them are now prosecuting their studies in the Arts College at Bhavnagar. At present 2 of the hostel boys are in the Matriculation class. If this progress is steadily maintained, we hope

we can show some substantial work in course of time. There are 10 boarders in the Hostel now, including 8 Bhayats of this State and 2 Chudasama boys. The Institution is not strictly confined to Limbdi Bhayats, but it is open to all classes of Rajputs. But, of course, my foremost thoughts are for the welfare of my own Bhayats, who are given preference over all others in this State.

With this brief history of the Institution, I will now request Your Excellency to be good enough to perform the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone of the King George V Coronation Rajput Hostel.

His Excellency then proceeded to perform the ceremony and after having declared the stone well and truly laid, addressed as under:—

His Excellency's reply.

"THAKORE SAHEB, MR. MACONOCHIE, YOUR HIGHNESS,
AND GENTLEMEN.

You are probably all aware that I have had opportunities during my tour in Kathiawar of making many speeches. This will be my last speech and I propose to make it my briefest. I need scarcely say that I am sincerely delighted to be here to lay the foundation stone of the King George V Hostel. It is indeed fitting that the memory of the King Emperor's Coronation should be perpetuated in this way, for he has ever set a fine example of high thought and principle in his life. Now, the improvement in the education of the Girassia classes is a question in which I am profoundly interested. About the Girassias I have heard a good deal, and especially since I have come to Kathiawar. They present a problem that offers some difficulties of solution. The Government has certainly done a good deal by putting up colleges and schools, but I am not sure whether all that the Government has done has had the best results. It is, I think, to the Ruling Chiefs of this province in particular, that the greatest credit in this matter is due. Now, I want to state my opinion on two points that suggest themselves in a consideration of the problem. I do not intend to offer any ultimate solution. That I leave in able hands, those of the Agent to the Governor. But the two points I desire to make are these; first, the Government has got to give wider opportunities of living better lives to the Girassias and of enrolling themselves in useful and honourable professions; and, secondly, and I give the advice in all sincerity, Girassias must learn that if their financial

position is poor, it is not derogatory to their dignity to do a useful day's work. None is too great a man to be beyond this necessity, which besides gives immense satisfaction to the individual. I wish also to say that Government will in future do something to help Girassias, but it is above all necessary for the Girassias to do something to help themselves. In conclusion, I would once again say how delighted I am to be here, and I hope that everything I have said will be taken in the best part, for I can assure you that I have the true interests of all classes and every community in the Bombay Presidency thoroughly at heart."

At lunch the Thakore Saheb announced the present of two machine guns for purposes of the war and His Excellency accepted the gift in suitable terms. His Excellency and staff left Limbdi at 2. 30 p. m. by special train and the same ceremonies were observed at the departure as at the arrival of His Excellency. On the whole, the visit was a great success and His Excellency appeared very favourably impressed with all that he saw at Limbdi.

Unfortunately, the terrible war waging between the British Empire and its Allies on the one part, and Germany and its Allies on the other, is still going on as furiously as ever and the end does not seem to be in sight. With his usual liberality and devotion the Thakore Saheb has continued his contributions to the War Fund in different shapes and has also made presents of various articles &c.

The administration work of the State has gone on as satisfactorily as ever. The Thakore Saheb has continued to devote his whole-hearted attention and guided the affairs of the State with his characteristic tact, zeal and ability. The heir-apparent, K. S. Digvijayasinhji, as stated above, is also taking a keen interest in the general administration work of the State.

Amongst the changes in the personnel of the staff in the year under report may be mentioned the creation of a new post for encouraging agriculture by making new experiments &c. Mr. D. C. Anjaria, an agricultural expert, has been appointed since July 1915 and has been making experiments at different places. Mr. Bhaichand A. Mehta, who was at the head of the Department of Commerce and Industry, has left the service to carry on independent profession.

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CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The State is practically divided into two parts—(1) The jurisdictional portion and (2) the non-jurisdictional portion. The Chief Karbhari exercises supervision over the jurisdictional villages, while the Barwala Karbhari exercises supervision over the non-jurisdictional villages, the whole being under the general control and supervision of the Thakore Saheb. Each portion is sub-divided into Mahals or Tappas, each Mahal or Tappa being in the charge of a Vahivatdar who works under the subordination of the Revenue Karbhari.

The system of revenue collection prevailing in the jurisdictional villages is mostly the Vighoti system, while that in the non-jurisdictional villages is mostly Bhag-batai. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are well-known. While under the Vighoti system the cultivators feel that they are masters of what they produce, the Bhag-batai system is more elastic and self-adjusting. The cultivators have not yet learned to preserve the advantages of a good year under the Vighoti system and they succumb at the very first lean year or drought. The Bhag-batai system is more beneficial to them in such cases.

The Vighoti is levied under two instalments *viz.* 12½ p. c. on the 5th of January and 87½ p. c. on the 15th of April every year. Under the Bhag-batai system, besides taking a certain share in the produce, called *Vaje*, the State levies certain cesses in cash, such as *Santi Vero*, Kangari, Tolamni, Zumpadi Pagar &c. &c.

The season of Samvat 1971 was fairly good, the rainfall being mostly timely and sufficient. The area under crops in the year under report was 92811 acres against 100419 acres in the preceding year.

In the year under report the total number of wells was 851 as against 903 in the last year, the number of tanks being respectively 73 and 72. There has been a decrease in the number of kutcha wells. These are used for purposes of irrigation and drinking.

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CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation:— The State is mostly guided by the spirit of the British Laws. Special Rules and Laws have been framed for regulating matters

like Gambling, Whipping, Cattle-trespass, Heirship, Salt, Opium, Limitation, Stamp, Court Fees, Prevention of Cruelty to animals, Municipality, Registration, Inspection of Boilers and the relief of agriculturists etc.

Military force:—None is maintained by the State. There are two guns which are serviceable for giving salutes.

Police:—The regular police force consists of a Superintendent of police, 2 chief constables, an officer in charge of mounted police, 61 foot police, 37 mounted police and 1 gunner—total 103 men. Besides this number, there are 2 Arab Jamadars and 33 Arab sepoys who guard the treasury, Darbar palace &c.

The working of the police has been on the whole satisfactory. (Appendices V, VI and VII). The total number of offences reported to the police during the year under report was 55 as against 68 in the last year. Out of 74 persons sent up for trial 37 were convicted, thus giving a percentage of 50 as against a percentage of 74 in the previous year. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was respectively Rs. 897 and Rs. 639 as against Rs. 762 and Rs. 481 in the year preceding, the percentage thus being 71 in the year under report and 63 in the last year.

It is satisfactory to note that there was no robbery, dacoity, murder or any other serious offence committed during the year under report; nor was there any appreciable increase in the number of offences.

Village Police:—The total number is 223. Some of these are paid in cash, while some are land-holding pasaitas and jivaidars. Their duty is to guard the villages, to assist the regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes and to help in the collection of revenue. In most of the villages the Paka Pagi system has been introduced and it is found to work well.

The total cost of the regular police force in the year under report has been Rs. 20,556 as against Rs. 20,286 in the last year.

The ratio of the regular police force to the population is 4 per thousand and to the area ·4 per square mile.

The Superintendent of Police, Azam Devisinhji, is careful and hard-working and knows his work well. He keeps moving about in the villages and exercises proper supervision over those working under him.

Criminal Justice:—There are 3 Courts *viz:*-(1) The Hazur Court; (2) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (3) The First Class Magistrate's Court. The Judicial Karbhari has the powers of a Sessions Court. He hears appeals against the decisions of the First Class Magistrate and tries all cases committed to his Court by the First Class Magistrate. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State.

Three applications were disposed of by the Hazur Court which confirmed the Lower Court's order in 1 and modified in 2. The Judicial Court disposed of 1 application in which the Lower Court's order was reversed. The First Class Magistrate tried 169 persons, out of whom 40 were discharged, 83 acquitted and 44 convicted (*vide* Appendices VIII and IX).

Civil Justice:—There are 4 Courts *viz.*-(1) The Hazur Court, (2) The Court of Small Causes, (3) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (4) The Munsiff's Court. The Munsiff is empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs 500. The Judicial Karbhari hears appeals against the decisions of the Munsiff's Court and tries all civil suits beyond the powers of the Munsiff. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State. The Small Causes Court which is presided over by the officer presiding in the Hazur Court tries money suits of the value of Rs. 100.

434 suits of the value of Rs. 7269 were filed in the Small Causes Court in the year under report, there being a balance of 9 at the end of the last year. Out of this, 441 of the total value of Rs. 7531 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 2. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 2 cases of the value of Rs. 2697 were filed, there being an opening balance of 1. The Court disposed of 2 cases of the value of Rs. 2697 leaving a balance of 1. The Munsiff's Court admitted 58 suits of the total value of Rs. 11074, there being an opening balance of 3. The number of suits disposed of by the Munsiff was 60 of the value of Rs. 11943 (Appendix X).

The Small Causes Court entertained 309 fresh applications for execution of decrees, the opening balance being 85. The total number of applications disposed of in the year under report is 321, leaving a balance of 73. The Judicial Karbhari's Court entertained 14 fresh applications of the value of Rs. 11038, while there was a balance of 28 of the value of Rs. 23493. Out of these, 27 applications of the

value of Rs. 23168 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 15 of the value of Rs. 11363. The Munsiff's Court admitted 134 new applications of the value of Rs. 19974, while there was a balance of 109 of the value of Rs. 4934. The total number disposed of was 137 of the value of Rs. 9915, leaving a balance of 106 applications of the value of Rs. 14993. A large number of these applications are against agriculturists and relate to the sale of cotton, wheat and other produce and are in arrears on account of bad year. (Appendix XI).

There was 1 appeal filed in the Hazur Court in the year under report, which has been disposed of, the decision of the Lower Court being amended. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 5 fresh appeals were admitted. All of them have been disposed of, the Court having confirmed the decision of the lower court in 2 and amended in 3. The average duration of appeals in the Hazur Court has been 4 months and 10 days and in the Judicial Karbhari's Court 7 months. (Appendix XII).

Mr. Vrajlal J. Kothari, B. A., L. L. B., is the Judicial Karbhari. He is a native of Limbdi and is an old servant of the State. His work has always been satisfactory. The Munsiff Mr. Bhavanilal M. Desai is also an old and experienced officer.

Extradition:—There has been no want of reciprocity in the matter of extradition. During the year under report 2 persons were surrendered to this State for trial, whereas 12 were handed over by this State to other States &c. for trial.

Prisons—There is one prison and it is situated at Limbdi. It is a pucca building, with sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the State. 31 Prisoners were admitted in the jail in the year under report, the number remaining from the last year being 8. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year is 11. The daily average attendance in the year under report has been 8 as against 7 in the previous year. The prisoners are generally employed on gardening, digging and such other work. The total cost on account of the jail has been Rs. 794. The average period of the accused under trial has been 30 days (Appendix XIII). There was neither any death among the prisoners nor any epidemic disease in the jail. The health of the prisoners has remained good throughout the year.

Registration:—In the year under report 262 documents of the value of Rs. 55001 were presented for registration as against 279 of the value

of Rs. 56218 in the last year, the fees realised for the same being Rs. 4187 and Rs. 4725 respectively. The documents presented for registration were mostly mortgage and sale deeds and other money bonds. (Appendices XIV and XV).

Municipal Administration:—In the few States in Kathiawad, where the people have a voice in managing their own municipal affairs, Limbdi occupies a prominent place. The Thakore Saheb is the Patron and the Chief Karbhari the President of the Town Municipality. The general body of the municipality consists of 12 official members appointed by the State and 18 non-official members elected from the various communities. Almost every community of some importance has its representative on the general body. The general body elects a Managing Committee the Chairman of which is a non-official member approved by the Thakore Saheb. The appointment of the Municipal Secretary is made by the State. The State has made a grant of several heads of revenue to the Municipality, such as Customs dutes in the town of Limbdi, proceeds of several licenses and farms, sale proceeds of manure, &c. The departments managed by the Municipality are conservancy, road-making and repairing, gardens and parks, street-lighting, general sanitation, drinking water supply &c. Besides these, the expenses of the primary Schools and the Dispensary are met from the Municipal Funds. The State bears the complete expenses of the water works system which supplies water to the various gardens and several other institutions. It is expected that in a short time the whole town will get the benefit of the water works system. This expenditure is over and above the grant made to the Municipality by the State. The total receipts of the Municipality in the year under report were Rs. 28451 as against Rs. 30034 in the year preceding, while the expenditure under all heads was respectively Rs. 21115 and Rs. 18283 (Appendix XVI.) There were 2 meetings of the general body and 37 meetings of the Managing Committee in the year under report. The non-official members take an active interest in the affairs of the town.

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CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, Crops &c.:—The rainfall in the last season was 10·12 inches as against 24·7 inches in the preceding season and 2·97 inches,

the average of the last five years. The rain was not at all sufficient for agricultural purposes. In some places there was not enough rain for sowing purposes even, and when the people had sown, the young crops began to wither away for want of rain after July 1915. As soon as it seemed that a natural calamity was imminent, due assistance was given to the cultivators by way of *Kos Varat*, seeds &c. Where the water was becoming scanty, the wells were deepened and every facility was given for raising irrigated crops and fodder. Enough had been done to save the people from the effects of a threatened famine, and in the meantime, the situation was partially saved by good rain in October. This helped the people to raise irrigated crops, and where the rivers threw silt by heavy floods, the people were able to sow wheat also, though in a comparatively small area. On the whole, the out-turn can be said to be hardly 6 annas in the rupee. And this loss to the people has been accentuated by the scarcity of buyers of wheat and cotton.

The maximum temperature recorded in the year under report in Limbdi was 114° Fahr., in shade in the month of May, the minimum being 46° in February. Except for the oppressive heat for a certain period, the weather has remained good throughout the year.

Wages, labour and food-grains:—The supply of labour is very small compared to the increasing demand for it. The rates of wages have continued high, the chief reasons being (1) high prices of food and (2) the continuously increasing demand. Various other sources of labour have opened of late, and hence agricultural labour has become very dear. People are flocking to large cities where the growing manufacturing and other industries absorb a large proporion of labour. The cost of production and distribution is thus naturally greater. The following table shows the maximum and minimum rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour prevailing in the year under report.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Carpenter	0-14-0	0-10-0
Mason	0-14-0	0—9-0
Male labourer ...	0—5-0	0—4-0
Female labourer ...	0—4-0	0—3-0

The prices of food-stuffs have remained comparatively high. Juari, Bajri and wheat are the staple food-grains on this side. Their prices during March last were 12 seers 9 seers and 9 seers respectively

per rupee against 12 seers, and 40 tolas, 9 seers and 9 seers in the previous year. The maximum price of wheat was 7 seers and 49 tolas per rupee in October 1915, the minimum being 9 seers and 33 tolas per rupee in March 1916. Juari and Bajri ranged from 12 seers and 4½ tolas and 8 seers and 16 tolas to 10 seers and 9 seers and 11 tolas respectively during the year under report.

Forests:—There are none in the State. The country in Jhalawad and *Bhal* is most unfavourable for the growth of trees and much more for rearing any kind of forest. Attempts are, however, being made to plant Babul trees in certain places.

Agriculture:—The State has recently engaged the services of an agricultural expert to carry on experiments in various directions. He has commenced his work since July last and the results are awaited with considerable interest both by the State and the cultivators. Arrangements have been made to start irrigation near the village of Gunjar where a big well has been sunk and water will be raised by steam power. If the experiment proves successful, it will be tried at several other places.

Trade and Manufacture:—The town of Limbdi once enjoyed the proud position of being the centre of all trade in Kathiawad. Owing to its geographical situation, all traffic between Kathiawad and Gujrat passed through Limbdi. The silting of the port of Dholera and the opening of the Bhavnagar Railway gave a death-blow to this commercial greatness, and with the disappearance of trade, the population began to decrease. Signs of a re-awakening are apparent since the accession to the Gadi of the present Thakore Saheb. The opening of the Cotton Market and the Limbdi Bank have given great impetus to trade. The erection of the Cotton Press and the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory have added to the commercial activity, and the general encouragement to all kinds of trade and industries have opened a new era in Limbdi, and it is hoped that in a short time, Limbdi will occupy a front place in the cities of Kathiawad as regards commerce, industries and manufactures.

The Cotton Press was first started in 1909. The whole of the country being cotton-producing, there was a great need for a Press and it was supplied by the Thakore Saheb who at once saw that besides being productive, the press would be the means of attracting a large por-

tion of cotton trade to Limbdi. Notwithstanding the high prices of coal, iron, hessian cloth and labour, the pressing charges have remained normal. Every kind of facility is given to the persons bringing their cotton to the Press. Lately a godown has been errected for storing bales until they are despatched by rail. A further addition has been made to these facilities by connecting the Press with the Railway Station by the Tramway. That all these facilities are appreciated by the outside public is evident from the fact that besides cotton from the Limbdi territories, a large portion comes from the territories of Chuda, Sayla, Wadhwan, Raupur, Dhandhuka &c. During the last season 10757 full-pressed bales were turned out of the Press. It is expected that the number of bales in this season will be about 6000, the reasons for the decrease being less produce of cotton, and constant fluctuations in the price of cotton owing to the war.

The Cotton Market was established in Limbdi in 1910-11. This led to the opening of branches by some of the well-known firms of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar &c. This has created healthy competition in trade and has thus benefited the traders, agriculturists, State and all concerned. Limbdi cotton enjoys reputation in the Colaba Market and fetches fair price, because all possible means have been adopted to prevent fraud.

There are three ginning factories within the limits of the State—two being situated in Limbdi proper and one in the village of Panshina. The oldest factory belongs to R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a pleader and enterprising citizen of Limbdi. It has 56 gins and was erected many years ago. As it was not able to cope with the growing cotton trade, it was found necessary to erect another factory in Limbdi. This was the Fatehsinhji ginning factory started in 1912. It commenced with 30 gins, but the press of work necessitated an addition of 30 more in the very next year and it has been found necessary to add further 20 gins in the last season. The third factory belongs to Sheth Rahimtulla Alibhai of Dholera. It is situted in Panshina, an important village of the State and has 32 gins. It need not be mentioned that the factories have got enough work.

The handloom weaving factory started under the special patronage of the Thakore Saheb some three years ago has continued to do good work. The work done is of a superior quality, being gold and silver thread em-

broidery work of exquisite patterns. To encourage the industry, the State has provided extensive quarters rent-free to the artizans and has remitted all municipal duties for a period of five years. Even financial help is extended to them in case of necessity. There are 8 looms working at present, and the demand for their work is increasing. The factory was visited by His Excellency and staff during their visit to Limbdi and all were highly pleased at the samples of work turned out there.

There are a number of other handlooms in Limbdi as well as in other villages where Dungari cloth is prepared. The cloth woven at the village of Mojidad is of a particularly fine quality and there is great demand for it.

Another industry worth mentioning is the making of ivory bangles.

The Limbdi Bank opened in 1910 has fully justified its existence by giving the necessary relief to cultivators and coming to the aid of merchants in times of necessity. It is in charge of a competent Manager over whom a Board of Directors with the Chief Karbhari as President exercise control. It has been steadily extending its operations, as will be seen by the following comparative table:—

	Subscribed capital	Fixed deposits.	Loans to merchants.	Saving Bank deposits.	Loans to Agriculturists.	Miscellaneous Loans.
1915	59134	10682	35208	39567	15584	6679
1916	59134	12950	31057	46698	25971	11350

There has been no material change in the levy of custom duties. Slight alterations are sometimes made to facilitate trade.

The total imports in the year under report were valued at Rs. 1011700 as against Rs. 1037735 in the past year. The chief articles of import are food-grains, cloth, sugar, molasses, &c. The exports are chiefly cotton, cottonseeds, wheat, gram, ivory bangles, coarse cloth, ghee &c.

There are white stone quarries at Pandri and Acharda, but the stone is of an inferior quality and does not seem to be in large quantities. Good stone has to be imported from Porbandar and Dhrangadhra.

Public Works:—In the year under report, the total amount debited

under this head is Rs. 79597. Out of this, about Rs. 50000 have been spent after construction of new offices, Uttaras and other buildings and repairs to the same. The Water Works have claimed about Rs. 6780, while Rs. 5631 have been spent in agricultural improvements, *viz.* making Bunds and Pallas to fields to prevent them from being washed away. Rs. 10217 have been spent in erecting the Pratapsinhji Factory consisting of a flour and rice mill which besides giving employment to a number of persons has enabled us to solve the labour problem by making labour cheaper to a certain extent. The underground floor of the new offices has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 2500 and further work is proceeding. The new building for the Girls' School having been completed, was named the Lady Willingdon Girls' School and the opening ceremony was performed by Lady Helen Brassey during the visit of His Excellency to this place. The total cost of the building has been about 25000.

Post Offices:—There are 11 Post Offices in the State, including the one at Limbdi. The office at Limbdi is a combined Post and Telegraph Office, while the villages of Siani, Jambu, Ralol, Pansina, Balol, Hadala, Pachham, Gunjar, Rangpur and Mojidad have Post Offices which are managed by School Masters.

Mint:—There is none in the State, the British Indian coin being the legal tender.

General condition of People:—As shown above, the general condition of the people of many classes is improving. Labourers and artizans are in a prosperous condition, as their wages have considerably increased. All efforts of the State are directed towards ameliorating the condition of the agriculturists and traders and it is satisfactory to note that better signs are appearing. Under the guidance of the Thakore Saheb it has been the general policy of the State to keep in reserve one year's stock of grain, and grass as a provision against any contingency that may arise owing to the scarcity of rain or any other causes. This has stood us in good stead during the last season when the failure of rains caused immense scarcity of fodder in the whole Province. It did not become necessary for the State to import any kind of fodder either for the State animals or for those of the cultivators and the State could easily tide over the critical period by supplying its own grass to the poor people like Bharwads, cultivators &c.

There was no immigration or emigration worthy of note.

The agricultural stock is almost the same as in the last year.

The revenue on account of country spirit is the same as in the last year; the receipts on account of opium and Ganja farm show some decrease. The number of shops has remained the same as in the last year *viz.* one for country liquor and Ganja each and 2 for opium.

Natural salt is produced in the Deopura Nulla. It is nearly sufficient for local consumption, but if there is any deficit, salt is imported from either Bhavnagar or Dhrangadhra. Every care is taken to prevent smuggling.

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CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Appendix XXII contains the figures showing the gross revenue and expenditure of the jurisdictional portion of the State.

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CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS &c.

There is one Dispensary at Limbdi. It is a purely Charitable Institution and is in charge of Mr. K. T. Dave, L. M. & S.; Chief Medical Officer of the State, who is discharging his duties carefully. The Dispensary has a pucca building with 2 wards having accommodation for 12 in-patients. The Chief Medical Officer is provided with separate quarters in the same compound.

The total number of patients treated in the year under report was 8670 out-door and 47 in-door as against 9365 and 41 respectively in the last year, the daily average number being 279 in the year under report and 257 in the year preceding. The general health of the people has remained good, there being no outbreak of any epidemic disease. The diseases prevalent in the year under report were as under:—

Diseases.	Percentage.
Dysentery...	1·46
Malarial Fever	14·09
Rheumatic affections	4·54
Syphilitic ,, ...	·47

Tubercular Diseases	·78
General ,, ...	2.62
Including Non-Malignant	·01
and Malignant	·01
Disease of the nervous system. ...	2·29
,, ,, Eye ...	13·58
,, ,, Ear ...	7·19
,, ,, Nose ...	·91
,, ,, Respiratory system...	7·73
,, ,, Digestive ,, ...	6·21
,, ,, Lymphatic ,, ...	·43
,, ,, Urinary ,, ...	·43
,, ,, Generative ,, ...	4·93
,, ,, Organ of Locomotion.	·39
,, ,, Connective tissue ...	3·33
,, ,, Skin ...	6·29
Injuries	3·33
All other Diseases	18·20

The total number of Surgical operations performed at the Dispensary during the year under report was 363 as against 252 in the last year. Of these, 23 were major and 340 minor operations, being classified as follows:—

Major Operations.

1 Reduction of Dislocation.
6 ,, ,, Fracture.
1 Opening of deep Abscess.
1 ,, Horse shoe.
2 Phymosis circumcisions.
1 Removal of involucrum, Lower jaw.
1 ,, Lipoma.
5 ,, foreign body from the Ear.
1 ,, ,, ,, Eye.
1 ,, ,, ,, Nose.
1 Incission of artifial anus.
1 ,, ,, Staphyloma.
1 Internal Podalic Version and cramiotomy.

Minor Operations.

131	Opening of Abscesses.
95	Extraction of Teeth.
12	Dilating of sinuses.
74	Passing of catheter.
2	Incission of Pasaphymosis.
5	Cupping.
3	Abscission of moles.
1	Sounding of the bladder.
17	Suturing.
340	

The following table shows poisoning cases treated during the year under report:—

	No. treated.	No. cured.	No. died.
Bites of Serpents...	7	7	0
Bites of Scorpion and other Poisonous insects.	20	20	0
Opium	3	1	2
	30	28	2

The total cost on account of the dispensary was Rs. 3719 in the year under report as against Rs. 3786 in the previous year.

In the year under report the total number of births and deaths in the State was 1134 and 695 as against 1453 and 909 in the last year, giving a ratio of 33.4 and 20.5 per thousand of population for the year under report as against 34 and 26.8 for the last year.

Vaccination.

It has continued to be popular. The following comparative table shows the work done in the year under report and in the last year.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1914–15	1426	3
1915–16	1362	10

Veterinary.

The department is under the supervision of Azam Jivansinhji, a qualified Veterinary doctor who looks after horse-breeding and the dispensary. He has been doing good work

During the year under report 400 patients were treated, out of which 50 were in-door. The following are the details of the animals treated:—150 horses, 218 cattle, 20 sheep and goats 10 dogs, and 2 parrots. The principal diseases for which these animals were treated were colic, eye-diseases, strangles, distemper, tympatinitis, sprains, ulcers, pitichial fever, tetanus, canker, fractures. catarrh, thrush, mange, foot and mouth diseases &c. &c.

In the year under report 40 operations were performed as under:—

15	Abscesses.
5	Tumours.
7	Amputation of horns.
3	Castrations.
10	Firings and Blisterings.
40	

Rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases broke out among cattle in the month of April 1915 and Septicxmia Hœmarrhagia and Rinderpest in March 1016. Prompt measures were taken to suppress the outbreak and though attempts were made to persuade the people, they were unwilling to allow the innoculation of serum.

No fees are charged at the dispensary.

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CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The Education Department which was under the supervision of Mr. Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah, B. A., S. T. C. has now been placed under the control of K. S. Digvijaysinhji as Educational officer of the State, Mr. Ranchhodlal who is an experienced Educationist, continuing as Head Master of the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School. Mr. Ranchhodlal also does Inspection work with the assistance of Mr. Natharam Jetharam, Deputy Education Inspector. In addition to inspection work Mr. Natharam is in charge of the local Taluka School as Head Master. Miss P. E. Sharpe, the Superintendent of the Girls' school at Limbdi is taking great pains to make female education popular.

Throughout the State, primary education is free. In the High School, no fees are charged from subjects of the Limbdi and Lakhtar States. The English School at Sihani is free to all without distinction.

Primary education has been made compulsory in most of the villages where there are schools.

The total cost of education during the year ending 31st October 1915 was Rs. 18234 as against Rs. 20,208 in the last year. The amount in the present year has been distributed as under:—

Rs.	9548	Secondary Education.
,,	8686	Primary Education.
	18234	Total.

This does not include the cost of maintenance of the 6 schools conducted at the sole expense of the State in 6 of the villages of the Barwala Taluka and the grant to the Taluka School and Girls' School in Barwala.

The total number of Schools in the State is 27 there being an addition of 1 to the number in the last year.

1	The Sir Jasvatsinhji High School at Limbdi.
1	The Taluka School at Limbdi.
1	The Girls' School ,,
1	Pathshala ,,
1	Madresa ,,
1	English School at Siani.
14	Primary Schools in the principal jurisdictional villages.
1	Girls' School at Sihani.
6	Primary Schools in 6 of the non-jurisdictional villages.
27	

The number of boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School on 31st March 1916 was 513, showing an increase of 10 over the last year's number, the daily average attendance being 403 in the year under report. The following table shows the progress made by the High School in the last 5 years as regards the number on the roll.

1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
394	408	450	503	513

The School has a staff of 18 teachers besides a drawing master,

a cricket coach and a gymnastic teacher. Six of the teachers including the Head Master are graduates. A new post of a science teacher has been created but it has not been possible to fill it as a qualified teacher was not available though the matter was duly advertised. It is hoped to fill up the vacancy by the end of the June-October term by which time also the laboratory hall will have been completed. During the year under report the gymnastic teacher was allowed to attend the course of gymnastics at the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution at Bombay, and he has been successful in securing a second class certificate from the Institution.

The present school building, though capacious, has not sufficient accommodation for the ever-growing number of students, and the Thakore Saheb, with his characteristic love for education, has been good enough to sanction another building to meet the increasing demand. Arrangements are thus being made to erect a similar building just opposite the present one, so that the two together will quite suffice for the purpose. Already two rooms are under construction and further additions will be made as necessity arises. To the new building is also attached a Laboratory Hall built according to the instructions laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

A supplementary Matriculation Examination was held by the Bombay University in March 1915 when 4 boys passed out of the Local High School. Owing to the alterations in the University terms, the Matriculation Examination was held again in March 1916 and 24 boys were sent up by the High School. The result will appear in the next year's report.

The Drawing class attached to the High School has been doing good work. Recently the course of the Examinations in Drawing seems to have been changed and two Examinations (*viz* the Elementary and Intermediate) have now been substituted for the three (viz First Grade. Second Grade and Third Grade) held till now. A corresponding change has been made in the curriculum also. A further change has taken place in the centres for holding these Examinations. Limbdi was one of the centres till now, but under the new regulations, Rajkot is to be the only centre for the whole of Kathiawad. All these reasons have worked unfavourably and the result has been a falling off in the num-

ber of boys in the Drawing class. Only 6 students appeared in the Examinations in the year under report as against 18 in the last year.

Due attention is paid to the moral and physical education of the boys. During the year under report a prayer in Gujrati was specially composed and arrangement was made to have it recited in every class before the work began. The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to allot a spacious plot of ground with a Cricket Pitch ready made, where every evening the boys play cricket and foot-ball. The presence of the Kumar Sahebs at the games is a great impetus to the boys who are now taking keen interest in all kinds ot games by the example thus set to them. The school team was able to win two matches in connection with the Hill Cricket challenge shield tournament, one against the Bhavsinhji High School, Porbandar, and the other against the Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh. The school thus got a chance of competing in the finals but was defeated by the Alfred High School, Rajkot. In appreciation of the good work of the school team, the Thakore Saheb has been pleased to renew the cricket grant.

There is a gymnasium with all the necessary apparatus attached to the High School. The gymnasium teacher takes a keen interest in his work and some of the boys can perform good feats.

The following table shows the progress made by the Primary Schools for boys and girls in the jurisdictional portion of the State in the last 5 years as regards number.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Boys... ...	1459	1555	1580	1653	1729
Girls... ...	273	312	327	281	345

In the non-jurisdictional villages the number of boys was 282. The local Pathshala and Madressa have about 58 children. The experimental school opened at the village of Bavali has been transferred to Tokrala and another experimental school has been opened the village of Bodia.

The local Taluka School is accomodated in a well-ventilated and

commodious building. For the convenience of young children, a branch has been opened in the heart of the town under the direct supervision of the Head Master. The Taluka School has maintained the last year's number on the roll.

The local Girls' School is making good progress under the care and supervision of Miss P. Sharpe. It has now been located in the new building opened by Lady Helen Brassey during the visit of His Excellency Lord Willingdon and named the Lady Willingdon Girls' School. An English class has been attached to the School and conducted by Miss Sharpe. The Head Mistress having resigned, the first assistant has taken her place.

The Pathshala which is meant for imparting a knowledge of Sanskrit has 18 students on the register. It is endowed with 20 scholarships which are open to students from any place without distinction. Free quarters are also supplied to those students who are in need of them. The Madressa, which has 40 children on the roll, imparts religious instruction to the Mahomedans, side by side with vernacular instruction upto the 2nd Standard. Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon has given handsome donations to the Madressa.

Besides the schools mentioned above, there are 2 indigenous Vernacular Schools for boys maintained by private enterprize. These are recognised by the State and the Education Department keeps strict watch over them. The number in these schools is 142 and the teaching imparted is upto the 2nd standard.

Over and above maintaining the institutions mentioned above, the State gives special encouragement to education by awarding scholarships, donations &c. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 25-8-0 p. m. are given to boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School. Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 82 p. m. (including the 3 Edward Memorial Scholarships worth Rs. 28 p. m.) are awarded to students prosecuting their studies in various other Schools and Colleges. The Pattani Scholarship of Rs. 10 p. m. established two years ago still continues. The local Pathshala is endowed with scholarships worth Rs. 30 p. m. The Talukdari Girasia Hostel at Dhandhuka receives 2 scholarships of Rs. 5 p. m. each from the State. On the 12th December every year prizes are distributed at the Hostel on behalf of the State to commemorate the Coronation at Delhi of their Imperial Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary, and on the 5th of

February of every year a feast is given to the students of the Hostel at the expense of the State in memory of their Imperial Majesties' safe return in London.

Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal of Rangoon has given 10 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 p. m. respectively for the benefit of Mahomedan students in the local High School and the Madressa.

This is not all. There is at least one prize-distribution gathering of the schools in a year. The presence of distinguished visitors and guests is availed of to hold extra gatherings of the nature.

The Thakore Saheb is very keen about the spread of education amongst the Girasias. Almost every poor Girasia student receives a scholarship. Owing to the different kinds of facilities given to the Girasia boys their number is steadily increasing in the High School and now it has reached the decent figure of 48 as against 35 in the last year and 32 in the year preceding the last.

The Coronation Girasia Hostel opened in Limbdi about 3 years ago affords great facilities to Girasia boys receiving education in the various schools. The expenses of poor boys in the Hostel are borne by the State who has also appointed a Superintendent to look after the boys. The paying boarders have to pay a very moderate charge. The number of boys at present is 9. The present building being found insufficient to accomodate the increasing number, a new one is under construction, the foundatiou stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Willingdon during his visit to Limbdi.

The Sthanakvasi Jains of Limbdi have a hostel for the benefit of the boys of their community. There are about 20 boys at present living in the hostel. They are charged a moderate fee, while some are free.

The above account of the means and measures taken for the spread of education in the State would be incomplete without a brief mention of two funds existing in Limbdi, *viz* (1) The poor boys' book fund and (2) The poor boys' clothing fund.

The book fund started about 5 years ago is now in a prosperous condition. It has been receiving special donations from time to time. Out of this fund, the necessary books are supplied to poor boys studying

in the local High School. On the birthday anniversary of the Ba Ma Saheb every year, useful books of the value of Rs. 50 are distributed among the students of the various local schools. Similarly books of the value of Rs. 125 are annually given away to the students of the local schools out of the donations granted by H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, the late Mr. Vinayakrao Bhagvat and the late Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas.

The Audichya Brahmins and the Jains of Limbdi have also made arrangements for the grant of books to the poor students of their respective communities.

The clothing fund started very recently owes its existence to the generosity of the Ba Ma Saheb. During the year under report, altogether 50 boys were supplied with ready made clothes. The condition of the fund is satisfactory.

It will not be out of place to mention here some special contributions to the cause of Education. With his usual love for Education, the Thakore Saheb invited a conference of the Head Masters of the leading High Schools of Kathiawad to discuss the question as to whether a greater use of the Vernacular is advisable and feasible in teaching the High School Standards. The Conference met at Limbdi for two days and came to the conclusion that it was not safe to try the experiment under the present circumstances. It was then resolved that it was desirable to hold such conferences once in every year in the different parts of Kathiawar, so that the Educational Heads of the various States can exchange their views and discuss questions of general importance. The Thakore Saheb has invited the first Conference to meet at Limbdi.

The Rani Saheb has subscribed Rs. 5000/ to the Lady Hardinge Medical College fund at Delhi, while Kunvari Shri Rupaliba has offered to give a Scholarship of Rs. 15 p. m. for a period of 5 years to any lady student from Kathiawad studying in the same College; the Scholarship to be awarded to any student in the absence of one from Kathiawad.

With a view to give wider publicity to the stirring and learned address delivered by His Excellency Lord Willingdon as Chancellor of the University of Bombay before the annual Convocation of the Univer-

sity on 17th. August 1915, Mr. Anupchand, the Barwala Karbhari of the State, distributed 750 copies of the same at his cost in various places in Kathiawad, Gujarat &c. In order to place it within reach of the Gujarati-knowing public, he translated it into Gujarati and distributed about 1300 copies of the translation at his cost in various places, about 600 of them being distributed in Limbdi.

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CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one public Library in Limbdi. It is a free institution and is named the Sir Jasvatsinhji Free Library. The Head Master is the Hon. Secretary, while the Chief Karbhari is the President of the Managing Committee. The Library receives an annual grant of Rs. 200/ from the Local Municipality. It subscribes to 4 daily, 5 weekly and 8 monthly papers and magazines. The Thakore Saheb makes a grant of 3 daily, and 2 weekly papers, while 2 monthly and 2 quartely magazines are presented to the Library by private gentlemen. Additions are being made to the stock of books, the present number being 1085 English and 2198 Gujarati as against 1062 English and 1969 Gujarati in the last year.

The total number of books issued in the year under report was 4009.

The project of opening circulating Libraries started in the last year having met with success, three more villages have been given the benefit of the scheme. The arrangement is to keep one cup-board containing 30 books in each village, to be exchanged with other villages every three months. From reports already received, it appears that the people are appreciating the boon, and steps will be taken to extend the system to other villages as occasion requires.

Mr. Ganeshji having again shifted his printing press to Limbdi, there are now two Printing Presses, *viz* the Sir Jasvantsinhji Printing Press and the Digvijayasinhji Printing Press. They are both working well.

There are three parks or gardens in Limbdi, *viz* (1) The Sir Jasvantsinhji Public Park, (2) The Chhaliya garden and (3) The river garden. They have all been maintained in good order.

There are 3 stallions, 1 being Arab and 2 Kathi. 5 mares belonging to the State and 26 belonging to private individuals were served during

the year, but the results are not definitely known, as the private owners do not care to report the results.

The Anathashram maintained by the State is existing, but there are no inmates at present owing to good years. The admission to it is free, irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

The social club inaugurated by K. S. Digvijaysinhji is flourishing. It meets once a week in the Digbhuvan Palace gardens and is attended by all the State Officials of rank and position. The Kumar Sahebs make it a point to be present there and the Thakore Saheb, too, does not miss any meeting as far as possible. Besides tennis and various kinds of in-door games, refreshments are provided by K. S. Digvijayasinhji at his expense and the club thus, in addition to giving healthy recreation and amusement to the members, is the chief means of encouraging social intercourse amongst themselves. During the year under report, entertainments were given under the auspices of the club to Messrs Reed and West on the occasion of their departure from Limbdi and to the members of the Darbar Family when they left for Mahabaleshwar.

Cordial relations have existed with the neighbouring States and the members of the staff have generally worked well.

Limbdi.
Dated 30th June 1916.

JHAVERBHAI NATHABHAI AMIN,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1915-1916.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Amin Jhaverbhai Nathabhai.	Chief Karbhari	1-4-1915.	31-3-1916.	
Anupchand Jagjiwan Mody B. A., L. L. B.	Barwala Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansinhji.	Revenue Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Kothari Vrijlal Jiwanbhai B. A., L. L. B.	Judicial Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Jadeja Shivsinhji Ramsinhji.	Companion to the Kumars.	,,	,,	
Keshavlal T. Dave L. M. & S.	Chief Madical Officer.	,,	,,	
Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah. B. A.	Head Master.	,,	,,	
Prabhudas Morardas Agency pleader.	Special Officer.	,,	,,	
Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of Records.	,,	,,	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Criminal Procedure Code. Indian Penal Code. Civil Procedure Code. Contract Act. Evidence Act.	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as in matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.		
Gambling Act. Whipping Act. Cattle Tresspass Act. Heirship. Possession. Salt. Limitation. Stamp. Court fees. Prevention of cruelty to animals Opium. Jail. Small Cause Court. Insolvency. Salami and Sudharai. Municipality. Registration of documents. Extradition of Criminals. Game. Boiler. Explosive substance Act. Girassia encumbered estates rules Limbdi Bank Act. Cotton Market rules. District Police Act. Endowment rules. Compulsory Education Act. Prohibition of infant marriage rules. Rules for the relief of Agriculturists.	Special Acts for this State.		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State 1915–16.

Arm of service.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	REMARKS.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties.*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	There are only two serviceable saluting guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police for the year 1915-16.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police...	1	75-0-0	900-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable... ...	2	20 & 14	408-0-0	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	
Head constable 1st grade	1	13-0-0	156-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, ,, 2nd ,, ...	3	11 to 12	408 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
,, ,, 3rd ,, ...	1	10-0-0	120-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	
,, ,, 4th ,, ...	4	9-0-0	432-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	
First class constable ...	5	8-8-0	510-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	
Second class constable ...	9	8-0-0	864-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	
Third class constable ...	36	7-8-0	3240-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	
Fourth class constable ...	2	7-0-0	168-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	0	....	
Arab guards jamadar ...	2	40 & 15	660-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
,, ,, Sepoys ...	33	2-8-0to12	3228-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Mounted Police Dafedar...	1	24-0-0	288-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, ,, Swars...	37	15 to 23	8880-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
Gunner	1	2-0-0	24-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	
	138	...	20286-0-0 *	...	...	...	4	...	59	...	

* Exclusive of clothing etc.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi ...	68	55	67	74	67	74	50	37	17	35	74	50	74	50	Two persons are awaiting trial in the Sesson Court

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi	762	897	481	639	63	71	

Jhaverbhai, Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.						Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
66 Hurt and assault...	...	169	169	74	82	169	44	...	4	6	17	16	1	44	123	...	...	14	3	2	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	2	
22 Theft																														
2 Kidnapping ...																														
1 Rape																														
3 Grievous hurt ...																														
1 Abortion																														
9 Criminal trespass																														
65 Miscellaneous ...																														
169																														

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1915-16.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.		
		Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Judicial Court. F. C. Magistrate's Court ...	123	169	0	74	72	23	0	0	131	169	40	83	44	0	0	2	1	

Jhaverbhai, Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court.	3	...	...	2 *	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Court.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total....	4	...	...	2	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Two persons in one case.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work—nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of Suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	No. of Suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 1000 & under Rs. 5000.	No. of Suits above Rs. 5000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
Small cause Court...	1	9	429	434	430	443	421	441	9	2	7269	...	434	...	434	...	...	...	...	177	165	20	79	7531	*y. m. d.* 0-0-19	
Judicial Court...	1	1	9	2	10	3	9	2	1	1	2697	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	1	2697	0-7-24	
Munsiff Court...	4	3	69	58	73	61	70	60	3	1	11074	6	46	6	8	50	...	...	..	6	45	...	9	11943	0-2-5	
Total...	6	13	507	494	513	507	500	503	13	4	21040	6	482	6	442	50	1	1	...	183	211	20	89	22171	0-3-16	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Limbdi State during the year 1951-16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Small cause Court.	46	85	2318	329	309	6834	375	394	9152	290	321	7293	85	73	1859	56	10	7	
Judicial Court ...	20	28	23493	24	14	11038	44	42	34531	16	27	23168	28	15	11363	8	3	4	
Munsiff Court ...	112	109	4934	230	134	19974	342	243	24908	233	137	9915	109	106	14993	53	23	30	
Total ...	178	222	30745	583	457	37846	761	679	68591	539	485	40376	222	194	28215	117	36	41	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Huzoor Court	1	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	500–0–0	469–0–0	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0–7–4	0–4–10
Judicial Court... ...	1	...	6	5	7	5	7	5	...	...	324	755	4	2	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	0–6–11	0–7–0
Total ...	2	...	7	6	9	6	9	6	...	...	824	1224	5	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	0–6–22½	0–5–20

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai.

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				1914-15	1915-16	1914-15	1915-16				
Limbdi.	Pacca	8	31	48	39	7	8	11	...	D. H.	Nil.
	Kacha	...	26	33	26	1	2	...	794	30—6½	
	Police Lock-up at Limbdi.	...	26	20	26	1	1	...	...	0-19½	
Total...		8	83	101	91	9	11	11	794	15-13	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi ...	279	262	103	135	167	125	...	...	...	...	9	2	279	262	56218	55001	...	...	...	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage	103	20641	1272	135	27908	1614	
Sale deeds...	167	30989	3371	125	27041	2564	
Wills	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	
Miscellaneous	9	4588	82	2	52	9	
Total...	279	56218	4725	262	55001	4187	* Including Darbari fees; does not tally with appendix XXII which is for Dewali year.
Deduct expenditure ...	...	... ...	3	...	... ...	3	
Net profit...	...	... ...	4722	...	... ...	4184 *	

Jhaverbdhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State during the year 1915–16,

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present		
Limbdi ...	...	30034	28451	~~26056~~ 28451	* 18283	* 21115	...	Accounts are rendered according to Hindu year ending Divali opening & closing balance are therefore not shown. * Including Medical expenses etc.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

State.	Limbdi	Remarks.
	Inch. cent.	
April 1915.	0 0	
May 1915.	0 3	
June 1915.	2 27	
July 1915.	4 19	
August 1915.	0 14	
September 1915.	1 20	
October 1915.	2 29	
November 1915.	0 0	
December 1915.	0 0	
January 1916.	0 0	
February 1916.	0 0	
March 1916.	0 0	
Total.	10 12	
Total of past year.	24 7	
Average of past 5 years.	23 97	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Articles.	During March (Past year).			During March (Present year).			Remarks.	
	S.	T.		S.	T.			
Bajri.	9	...	...	9	...	...	Seer.	Tolas.
Wheat.	9	...	...	9	...	...	1	80
Jowari.	12	40	...	12	...	...		
Gram.	10	...	...	10	...	...		
Rice.	6	...	...	5	...	...		
Mug.	7	40	...	7	...	...		

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public Works in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

No.	Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	Electric light	5740	...	5740					
2	Water works	6779	...	6779					
3	Utara and other buildings ...	38056	4264	42320					
4	Telephone	...	190	190					
5	Bund Palla	...	5631	5631					
6	New offices	7140	...	7140					
7	Lady Willingdon Girl's School.	1670	...	1670					
8	The Pratapsinhji Factory (flour Mill)...	10127	...	10127					
	Total...	69512	10085	79597					

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Limbdi	... 1915-16.	6656	* 8995	155	*6193	213	201	72	583	7564	2414	...	39	1408	*Including sucking ones

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi.	1	2556	2	3580	1	135	...	...	4	6271	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1915.

	Items.		Rupees.
	RECEIPTS.		
(1).	Land Revenue		294011-13-10.
(2).	Taxes		76859—7—2.
(3).	Sayer		155—9—3.
(4).	Salt		1493—0—0.
(5).	Municipal		9274-15—7.
(6).	Customs		19176-10—0.
(7).	Law and Justice		12825—0—5.
(8).	Education		585—6—0.
(9).	Interests		2898-15—7.
(10).	Miscellaneous		8545—6—5.
(11).	Registration fees realized		5056—7—9.
(12).	Deposits		2342-12—2.
(13).	Opium Revenue		3580—0—0.
(14).	Country Spirit		2526—0—0.
(15).	Ganja Revenue		135—0—0.
(16).	Tramway		9841—1-10.
(17).	Recovery of advances & outstandings...		308662—8—1.
		Total...	757970—2—1.
	EXPENDITURE.		
(1).	Administration		40923—3—3.
(2).	Jail		794—9—4.
(3).	Police		20556—1—7.
(4).	Political		33782—8—8.
(5).	Education		23530—6—6.
(6).	Agriculture, Gardens, Forests etc. ...		2554—1—9.
(7).	Bardasi		12141—9—2.
(8).	Public works		79597—0—0.
(9).	Darbar charges...		142534-15—9.
(10).	Rayasat expenses, ...		154823—7—3.
(11).	Allowances, Pensions, Dharmadas ...		2528—7—6.
(12).	Municipal		15929-10—8.
(13).	Customs		1122-11—0.
(14).	Medical		4063—2—6.
(15).	Salt		436—2—7.
(16).	Revenue Survey		1597-14—3.
(17).	Miscellaneous		19596—8—2.
(18).	Deposits refunded		606—3-11.
(19).	Vaccination		392-10—3.
(20).	Tramway		11761—8—3.
(21).	Advances & outstandings		209918-12—2.
		Total...	779191-10—6.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1915–16.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State charitable Dispensary... ...	8670	47	45	...	...	2	* 4·63	279	*This item is embodied in munisicipal expenses.
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief, Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1915-16.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Limbdi	33862	1153	1134	0	19	909	695	0	214	34	33·4	26·8	20·5	

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Limbdi State during the year 1915-16.

Number of schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secon-dary.	Primary.	
16	17	1 High school ... ... 14 Primary boys' schools ... ... 2 ,, girls' schools	1934	2074	1446	1556	9548	...	13982	In addition to these there are seven schools solely conducted at the State expenses, one in Tokrala & six in State villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. This does not include the schoolarships except those endowed in the High School and the local Taluka School.

Jhaverbhai Nathabhai,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

THE
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
LIMBDI STATE.
For the Year 1916-17.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The present Thakore Saheb Daultsinhji Jasvatsinhji ascended the Gadi on 14th April 1908. This is, therefore, the 9th Administration Report during the present *regime*.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Limbdi is a 2nd Class State in the Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the east by the British Taluka of Dholka, on the south by the Bhavnagar State and the British Taluka of Dhandhuka and on the west by the Wadhwan and Chuda States. Geographically the State is situated between latitude 22°, 54′, 20″, and 22°, 21,′ 10″ and longitude 70°, 46′, 20″ and 72°, 15′, 40″.

The State has 49 villages under its full jurisdiction. It also owns 34 Talukdari villages, situated within the British Ahmedabad Collectorate.

The area of the jurisdictional portion of the State is about 350 square miles.

The population of the jurisdictional towns and villages according to the census of 1911 A. D. is 33,862—being 17,149 males and 16,713 females. Out of this, the population of the Limbdi town alone is 11,039 souls.

The average annual land revenue of the State, exclusive of its non-jurisdictional portion, is about Rs. 2,50,000.

The total amount of Government tribute paid annually by the State is as follows:—

134873

Rs. 54,474-3-11.	Fixed Permanent Jama.
29,076-0-0	Paid into the Kathiawar Agency Treasury on account of the jurisdictional villages of the State.
15,052-0-0	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.
10,346-3-11	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the villages of the Khadol-Barwala Taluka.
1390-0-0	Junagadh Jortalbi paid into the Agency Treasury.
15-13-0	Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.
27-0-1	Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.
55,907-1-0	

Besides the above, the State pays Rs 700 as fixed local fund contribution on account of the Khadol-Barwala Taluka. The State also pays Rs. 1308 as the fluctuating assessment on account of the village of Vasna, Rs. 71-12-0 as local fund cess on the same and Rs. 875 as the Barwala Gujrati School contribution.

The Thakore Sahebs of this State belong to the Jhala clan Rajputs and their succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture. Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji was born on 11th July 1868 and has 4 Kumars and 2 Kunvaris.

The heir-apparent, K. S. Digvijaysinhji, was born on 10th April 1896. He has been married to Kunvari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of His late Highness Maharana Sir Kesarisinhji, Maharana of Idar. The other Kumars are K. S. Pratapsinhji, K. S. Fatehsinhji and K. S. Ghanashyamsinhji.

The heir-apparent, K. S. Digvijaysinhji, having nearly finished the course at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, proceeded to England in April 1912 for further studies and joined the Eton College. Having prosecuted his studies there for neary two years, he returned here in October 1913. At Eton he secured the good opinion of the Head Master as well as of the staff by his industry, good manners and social nature. In May 1914 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra—Dun where he gave complete satisfaction to the authorities by his progress. Owing to the breaking out of the War, Major Ricketts, Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, was transferred to active service and

no other officer to replace him being available, the Imperial Cadet Corps had to be temporarily closed, indefinitely. K. S. Digvijaysinhji could not, therefore, rejoin it. He has every desire to complete his course and it is hoped that he will be able to fulfil that desire as soon as the Corps re-assembles on the termination of the War. He has, however, been utilising his time in Limbdi with full advantage to himself and others concerned. Since October 1915 he has been put in charge of the Education Department of the State. As Educational Officer, he exercises full control over the working of that Department and it is satisfactory to note that he has initiated several reforms during the period he has been in charge. He is also supervising the work of the Revenue and the Police Departments.

As Mr. F. W. West had to leave on account of his health not keeping good in India, the three younger Kumars joined the Boys' High School at Panchghani in July 1916. K. S. Fatehsinhji appeared for the Cambridge Senior Examination and passed. The progress of the other two Kumars is satisfactory.

The two Kunvari Sahebs are making good progress under the supervision of Miss P. E. Sharpe.

The chief event of the year under report is the birth of an heir-apparent to Yuvaraj Shri Digvijaysinhji on 12th March 1917. This was the cause of immense rejoicings in the State and the Thakore Saheb received congratulations from all quarters on this happy event in the family.

A. H. A. Simcox, Esquire, I. C. S., Collector of Ahmedabad, was good enough to pay a visit to Limbdi in January 1917 for the purpose of declaring open an English School at Barwala. On 22-1-17 the Collector accompanied by the Thakore Saheb and the Kumar Sahebs went to Barwala where they were given a hearty reception by the people of the town. The public of Barwala presented an address to the Thakore Saheb who in reply announced the remission of 50 p. c. of school fees from the boys *i. e.* the scale of fees for the three standards was laid down as follows:—8 annas for the 3rd standard, 6 annas for the 2nd and 4 annas for the 1st. Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji as Educational Officer of the State in requesting the Collector to declare the school formally open, gave a short history of the institution which showed that the people of Barwala first started the School in 1915 by private subs-

cription. As they found their inability to maintain it for ever, they approached the State with a request to take over the control of it. Having regard to the fact that the State already paid an annual contribution towards the maintenance of the Gujarati school and also gave substantial support to the Girls' School at Barwala, the State saw no reason why English education should suffer, and took over the control and maintenance of the English school from the people. The Collector in his reply thanked the Thakore Saheb for giving him the opportunity of visiting the school and complimented the Thakore Saheb on the attention he was paying to his Barwala villages. Recitations and prize-distribution closed the ceremony. In the evening the public of Barwala gave an evening party in honour of the Collector and the Thakore Saheb.

Another event worthy of mention was the visit of His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb Ghanashyamsinhji K. C. S.I. Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Club at Limbdi on 14-3-17. The Municipality of Limbdi availed themselves of this opportunity to present an address of welcome to His Highness. Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji, as President of the Club, in requesting His Highness to perform the ceremony, dwelt on the family connection between the States of Dhranghadhra and Limbdi, congratulated His Highness on the coveted insignia of K. C. S. I. bestowed on him by his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and paid His Highness a compliment on his love for sports. After performing the ceremony, His Highness the Raj Saheb announced the donation of a billiard table to the Club. His Highness was then good enough to accede to the request of the Club to be a Patron. The Thakore Saheb of Chuda who was present on the occasion also consented to allow his name to be enrolled as a Patron of the Club.

The war which has engaged the attention of the whole world for the last 2½ years is still being waged as vigorously as ever, but there are now clear indications of the Allies gaining ground and it is hoped that there will soon be an end to the terrible struggle with complete victory on the side of the Allies. The Thakore Saheb has, from the very beginning of the War, placed the resources of his State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and has continued his contributions to the War in various shapes. Substantial contributions were sent both in kind and in cash to the War fetes held at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Simla. Various articles are being

regularly sent every week for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers. The total help given by the Thakore Saheb from the commencement of the War till the end of the year under report comes to about Rs. 50,000.

As soon as the Government of India announced the issue of the new War Loan a meeting was held in Limbdi under the Presidentship of the Thakore Saheb for the purpose explaining to the people the objects and advantages of the new Loan. The Thakore Saheb exhorted the people to save as much as possible by curtailing their expenses and to invest all their savings in the War Loan. By way of giving facilities and encouragement, the Thakore Saheb declared that he would advance free of interest any sum to State servants willing to buy the Loan. Meetings were held in the districts also and the Thakore Saheb visited most of the villages to ascertain that the people were investing their savings properly in the Loan. It is believed that the contribution of the State and the people to the New War Loan will be between Rs. five and six lakhs.

The administration of the State has gone on as satisfactorily as ever, both the Thakore Saheb and Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji devoting their whole-hearted attention and giving the benefit of their tact, zeal and ability to the State and the people.

The following are some of the important changes that have taken place in the personnel of the staff during the year under report. Mr. Jhaverbhai Nathabhai Amin having shown his desire to be relieved of the duties of Chief Karbhari was allowed to do so and appointed as Adviser of the State on 30-6-16. Mr. Meghabhai Ratansinhji, the Revenue Karbhari, has been given the acting charge in addition to his own work. To relieve the Revenue Karbhari of a part of his work. K. S. Shivsinhji was appointed as Assistant Revenue Karbhari on 17-7-16. Mr. Ranchhodlal B. Shah. the Head Master of the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School, having tendered his resignation, Mr. Kripashanker S. Shukla, B. A., a native of Limbdi, was appointed to the post on 8-11-16. Mr. Amritlal T. Mehta B. A., L..B. was appointed as Deputy Karbhari of the State on 18-3-17.

The following distinguished guests paid a visit to Limbdi during the year under report. The Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakored as during the course of his visit to Kathiawad visited Limbdi in September 1916 to discuss certain questions relating to famine, agriculture &c. W. P. Cowie Esquire, B. A., I. C. S. Political Agent, Jhalawad, visited Limbdi in December 1916 and February 1917; E. Maconochie, Esquire,

I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad, paid a visit in January 1917. R. G. Gordon, Esquire, B. A., I. C. S., visited Limbdi in March 1917. His Highness Nawab Shermahmadkhanji G. C. I. E. Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, an old friend of the Thakore Saheb also visited Limbdi and stayed for about a fortnight. Captain the Hon'ble Inigo Freeman Thomas, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, came to Limbdi in February 1917 on a visit to Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji.

Two boundary disputes of long standing came to an end in the year under report. One of them related to a piece of land between the village of Dantretia under Bhavnagar and the Limbdi village of Dhadhodar in the Dhandhuka Taluka. This was amicably settled by the two States. The other related to an encroachment by the people of Bodana under Dhandhuka Taluka on the lands of Liad, a village under Limbdi. The encroachment was held to be proved after a local inspection.

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CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The State is practically divided into two parts—(1) The jurisdictional portion and (2) the non-jurisdictional portion. The Chief Karbhari exercises supervision over the jurisdictional villages, while the Barwala Karbhari exercises supervision over the non-jurisdictional villages, the whole being under the general control and supervision of the Thakore Saheb. Each portion is sub-divided into Mahals or Tappas, each Mahal or Tappa being in the charge of a Vahivatdar who works under the subordination of the Revenue Karbhari. For the better working of the system, highly-paid Mahalkaris have been appointed in place of low paid Vahiwatdars and an assistant has been given to the Revenue Karbhari.

The system of revenue collection prevailing in the jurisdictional villages is mostly the Vighoti system, while that in the non-jurisdictional villages is mostly Bhag-batai. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are well known. While under the Vighoti system the cultivators feel that they are masters of what they produce, the Bhag-batai system is more elastic and self-adjusting. The cultivators have not yet learned to preserve the advantages of a good year under the Vighoti system and they succumb at the very first lean year or drought. The Bhag-batai system is more beneficial to them in such cases.

The Vighoti is levied under two instalments *viz.* 12½ p. c. on the 5th of January and 87½ p. c on the 15th of April every year. Under the Bhag-batai system, besides taking a certain share in the produce, called Vaje, the State levies certain cesses in cash, such as Santi Vero, Kangari, Tolamni, Zunpadi pagar &c. &c.

The season of Samvat 1972 was not favourable, the rainfall being neither timely nor sufficient. The area under crops in the year under report was 66825 acres against 92811 acres in the preceding year. The unfavourable season was the cause of less area being under crops.

The number of wells and tanks has remained almost the same. These are used for purposes of irrigation and drinking.

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CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation:—The State is mostly guided by the spirit of the British Laws. Special Rules and Laws have been framed for regulating matters like Gambling, Whipping, Cattle-trespass, Heirship, Salt, Opium. Limitation, Stamp, Court Fees, Prevention of Cruelty to animals, Municipality, Registration, Inspection of Boilers and the relief of agriculturists etc.

Military force:—None is maintained by the State. There are two guns which are serviceable for giving salutes.

Police:—The regular police force consists of a Superintendent of police, 2 chief constables, an officer in charge of mounted police, 61 foot police, 37 mounted police and 1 gunner—total 103 men. Besides this number, there are 2 Arab Jamadars and 33 Arab sepoys who guard the treasury, Darbar palace &c.

The working of the police has been on the whole satisfactory. (Appendices V, VI and VII). The total number of offences reported to the police during the year under report was 62 as against 55 in the last year. Out of 72 persons sent up for trial 40 were convicted, thus giving a percentage of 55 as against a percentage of 50 in the previous year. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was respectively Rs. 2099 and Rs. 1807 as against Rs. 897 and Rs. 639 in the year preceding, the percentage of recovery thus being 86 in the year under report as against 71 in the last year.

It is satisfactory to note that there was no robbery, dacoity, murder or any other serious offence committed during the year under report; nor was there any appreciable increase in the number of offences.

Village Police:—The total number is 223. Some of these are paid in cash, while some are land-holding pasaitas and jivaidars. Their duty is to guard the villages, to assist the regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes and to help in the collection of revenue. In most of the villages the Paka Pagi system has been introduced and it has been found to work well.

The total cost of the regular police force in the year under report has been Rs. 20927 as against Rs. 20556 in the last year.

The ratio of the regular police force to the population is 4 per thousand and to the area ·4 per square mile.

The Superintendent of Police, Azam Devisinhji, is careful and hard-working and knows his work well. He keeps moving about in the villages and exercises proper supervision over those working under him.

Criminal Justice:—There are 3 Courts *viz*:-(1) The Hazur Court, (2) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (3) The First Class Magistrate's Court. The Judicial Karbhari has the powers of a Sessions Court. He hears appeals against the decisions of the First Class Magistrate and tries all cases committed to his Court by the First Class Magistrate. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State.

There was only one application to the Hazur Court and the Lower Court's order was modified. The Judicial Court disposed of 2 applications in which the Lower Court's order was reversed. The First Class Magistrate tried 140 persons, out of whom 31 were discharged, 54 acquitted and 44 convicted. 11 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year (*vide* Appendices VIII and IX).

Civil Justice:—There are 4 Courts *viz*.-(1) The Hazur Court, (2) The Court of Small Causes, (3) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (4) The Munsiff's Court. The Munsiff is empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs 500. The Judicial Karbhari hears appeals against the decisions of the Munsiff's Court and tries all civil suits beyond the powers of the Munsiff. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State. The Small Causes Court which is presided over by the officer presiding in the Hazur Court tries money suits of the value of Rs. 100..

464 suits of the value of Rs. 10715 were filed in the Small Causes Court in the year under report, there being a balance of 2 at the end of the last year. Out of this, 454 of the total value of Rs. 10386 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 12. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 6 cases of the value of Rs. 5743 were filed, there being an opening balance of 1. The Court disposed of all the cases, the total value being Rs. 6253. The Munsffi's Court admitted 52 suits of the total value of Rs. 10369, there being an opening balance of 1. The number of suits disposed of by the Munsiff was 52 of the value of Rs. 10115 leaving a balance of 1 (Appendix X).

The Small Causes Court entertained 408 fresh applications for execution of decrees, the opening balance being 73. The total number of applications disposed of in the year under report is 376, leaving a balance of 105. The Judicial Karbhari's Court entertained 23 fresh applications of the value of Rs. 23355, while there was a balance of 15 of the value of Rs. 11363. Out of these, 18 applications of the value of Rs. 19170 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 20 of the value of Rs. 15548. The Munsiff's Court admitted 153 new applications of the value of Rs. 25793 while there was a balance of 106 of the value of Rs. 14993. The total number disposed of was 144 of the value of Rs. 21955 leaving a balance of 115 applications of the value of Rs. 18831. A large number of these applications being against agriculturists and relating to the sale of cotton, wheat and other produce, can be disposed of at the end of the season. (Appendix XI).

There were 2 appeals filed in the Hazur Court in the year under repot, which has been disposed of, the decision of the Lower Court being reversed in both. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 16 appeals were admitted. All of them have been disposed of, the Court having confirmed the decision of the Lower Court in 8, reversed in 6 and amended in 1. There was a compromise in one appeal. The average duration of appeals in the Hazur Court has been 6 months and 22 days, and in the Judicial Karbhari's Court 4 months and 4 days. (Appendix XII).

Mr. Vrajlal J. Kothari, B. A., L. L. B.. is the Judicial Karbhari. He is a native of Limbdi and is an old servant of the State. His work has always been satisfactory. The Munsiff Mr. Bhavanilal M. Desai is also an old and experienced officer.

Extradition:—There has been no want of reciprocity in the matter

of extradition. During the year under report 5 persons were surrendered to this State for trial, whereas 6 were handed over by this State to other States etc. for trial.

Prisions;—There is one prison and it is situated at Limbdi. It is a pucca building with sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the State. 29 Prisoners were admitted in the jail in the year under report, the number remaining from the last year being 11. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year is 6. The daily average attendance in the year under report has been 11 as against 8 in the previous year. The prisoners are generally employed on gardening, digging and such other work. The total cost on account of the Jail has been Rs. 917. The average period of the accused under trial has been 10 days (Appendix XIII). There was neither any death among the prisoners nor any epidemic disease in the Jail. The health of the prisoners has remained good throughout the year.

Registration:—In the year under report 180 documents of the value of Rs. 33435 were presented for registration as against 262 of the value of Rs. 55001 in the last year, the fees realised for the same being Rs. 2915 and Rs. 4187 respectively. The documents presented for registration were mostly mortgage and sale-deeds and other money-bonds. (Appendices XIV and XV).

Municipal Administration:—In the few States in Kathiawar, where the people have a voice in managing their own municipal affairs, Limbdi occupies a prominent place. The Thakore Saheb is the Patron and the Chief Karbhari the President of the Town Municipality. The general body of the Municipality consists of 12 official members appointed by the State and 18 non-official members elected from the various communities. Almost every community of some importance has its representative on the general body. The general body elects a Managing Committee the Chairman of which is a non-official member approved by the Thakore Saheb. The appointment of the Municipal Secretary is made by the State. The State has made a grant of several heads of revenue to the Municipality, such as Customs duties in the town of Limbdi, proceeds of several licenses and farms, sale-proceeds of manure, &c. The departments managed by the Municipality are conservancy, road-making and repairing, gardens and parks, street-lighting, general sanitation, drinking-water supply &c. Besides these, the expenses

of the primary schools and the Dispensary are met from the Municipal Funds. The State bears the complete expenses of the water works system which supplies water to the various gardens and several other institutions. It is expected that in a short time the whole town will get the benefit of the water works system. This expenditure is over and above the grant made to the Municipality by the State. The total receipts of the Municipality in the year under report were Rs. 25415 as against Rs. 28451 in the year preceding, while the expenditure under all heads was respectively Rs. 19312 and Rs. 21115. (Appendix XVI.) There were 3 meetings of the general body and 62 meetings of the Managing Committee in the year under report. The non-official members take an active interest in the affairs of the town.

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CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, Crops &c:—The rainfall in the last season was 22·64 inches as against 10·12 inches in the preceding season and 20·58 inches the average of the last five years. The rain was quite sufficient for agricultural purposes, though some places suffered from scanty rainfall. On the whole, the season was good and the out-turn of crops quite favourable. The yield of cotton has been satisfactory and the prices good. This will make up for the hardships suffered by the cultivators in the last year.

The maximum temperature recorded in the year under report in Limbdi was 114° Fahr. in shade in the month of May, the minimum being 54° in January. Except for the oppressive heat for a certain period, the weather has remained good throughout the year.

Wages, labour and food grains—The supply of labour is very small compared to the increasing demand for it. The rates of wages have continued high, the chief reasons being (1) high prices of food and (2) the continuously increasing demand. Various other sources of labour have opened of late, and hence agricultural labour has become very dear. People are flocking to large cities where the growing manufacturing and other industries absorb a large proportion of labour. The cost of production and distribution is thus naturally greater. The following table shows the maximum and minimum rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour prevailing in the year under report.

		Maximum.	Minimum.
Carpenter ...	...	0–15–0	0–12–0
Mason ...	...	0–14–0	0–11–0
Male labourer	...	0—6–0	0—5–0
Female labour	...	0—5–0	0—4–0

The prices of food-stuffs have remained comparatively high. Juari, Bajri and wheat are the staple food-grains on this side. Their prices during March last were 13 seers, 9 seers 10 tolas and 9 seers 20 tolas respectively per rupee against 12 seers, 9 seers and 9 seers in the previous year. The maximum price of wheat was 8 seers and 71 tolas per rupee in December 1916, the minimum being 10 seers and 26 tolas per rupee in November 1916. Juari and Bajri ranged from 11 seers and 51 tolas and 8 seers and 52 tolas to 16 seers, and 11 seers and 35 tolas respectively during the year under report.

Forests:—There are none in the State. The country in Jhalawad and *Bhal* is most unfavourable for the growth of trees and much more for rearing any kind of forest. Attempts are, however, being made to plant Babul trees in certain places.

Agriculture:—The State has for some time past engaged the services of an agricultural expert to carry on experiments in various directions. He has commenced his work since July 1915 and the results are awaited with considerable interest both by the State and the cultivators. Arrangements have been made to start irrigation near the village of Gunjar where a big well has been sunk and water will be raised by steam power. If the experiment proves successful, it will be tried at other places also.

Trade and Manufacture:—The town of Limbdi once enjoyed the proud position of being the centre of all trade in Kathiawad. Owing to its geographical situation, all traffic between Kathiawad and Gujrat passed through Limbdi. The silting of the port of Dholera and the opening of the Bhavnagar Railway gave a death-blow to this commercial greatness, and with the disappearance of trade, the population began to decrease. Signs of a re-awakening are apparent since the accession to the Gadi of the present Thakore Saheb. The opening of the Cotton Market and the Limbdi Bank have given great impetus to trade. The erection of the Cotton Press and the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory have added to the commercial activity, and the general encouragement to all

kinds of trade and industries have opened a new era in Limbdi, and it is hoped that in a short time, Limbdi will occupy a front place in the cities of Kathiawad as regards commerce, industries and manufactures.

The Cotton Press was first started in 1909. The whole of the country being cotton-producing, there was a great need for a Press and it was supplied by the Thakore Saheb who at once saw that besides being productive, the press would be the means of attracting a large portion of cotton trade to Limbdi. Notwithstanding the high prices of coal, iron, hessian cloth and labour, the pressing charges have remained normal. Every kind of facility is given to the persons bringing their cotton to the Press. Lately a godown has been errected for storing bales until they are despatched by rail. A further addition has been made to these facilities by connecting the Press with the Railway Station by the Tramway. That all these facilities are appreciated by the outside public is evident from the fact that besides cotton from the Limbdi territories, a large portion comes from the territories of Chuda, Sayla, Wadhwan, Ranpur, Dhandhuka &c. The last season being unfavourable, 6056 full-pressed bales were turned out of the Press. It is expected that the number of bales in this season will be about 21000 as the cotton crop is satisfactory and there is a fairly good demand for cotton.

The Cotton Market was established in Limbdi in 1910-11. This led to the opening of branches by some of the well-known firms of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar &c. This has created healthy competition in trade and has thus benefited the traders, agriculturists, State and all concerned. Limbdi cotton enjoys good reputation in the Colaba Market and fetches fair price, because all possible means have been adopted to prevent fraud.

There are three ginning factories within the limits of the State—two being situated in Limbdi proper and one in the village of Panshina. The oldest factory belongs to R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a pleader and enterprising citizen of Limbdi. It has 56 gins and was erected many years ago. As it was not able to cope with the growing cotton trade, it was found necessary to erect another factory in Limbdi. This was the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory started in 1912. It commenced with 30 gins, but owing to the increase in work the number of gins has now been raised to 80. The third factory belongs to Sheth Rahimtulla Ali-

bhai of Dholera. It is situated in Panshina, an important village of the State and has 32 gins. It need not be mentioned that all the factories have got enough work.

The Pratapsinhji Factory consisting of a flour, rice and saw mill erected last year has been the means to a certain extent of solving the labour problem in the town. The engine also supplies water to the public garden and the other factories.

The handloom weaving factory started under the special patronage of the Thakore Saheb some four years ago has continued to do good work. The work done is of a superior quality, being gold and silver thread embroidery work of exquisite patterns. To encourage the industry, the State has provided extensive quarters rent-free to the artizans and has remitted all municipal duties for a period of five years. Even financial help is extended to them in case of necessity. There are 8 looms working at present, and the demand for their work is increasing. The distinguished visitors to Limbdi do not fail to pay a visit to the factory which thereby receives proper encouragement.

There are a number of other handlooms in Limbdi as well as in other villages where Dungari cloth is prepared. The cloth woven at the village of Mojidad is of a particularly fine quality and there is great demand for it.

Another industry worth mentioning is the making of ivory bangles.

The Limbdi Bank opened in 1910 has fully justified its existence by giving the necessary relief to cultivators and coming to the aid of merchants in times of necessity. It is in charge of a competent Manager over whom a Board of Directors with the Chief Karbhari as President exercise control. The following table shows the working of the Bank.

	Subscribed capital.	Fixed deposits.	Saving Bank deposits.	Loans to merchants.	Loans to Agriculturists.	Miscellaneous Loans.
1916	59134	12950	46698	31057	25971	11353
1917	59241	10368	83155	15636	39580	11740

With a view to encourage trade and give facilities to the people several alterations have been made in the rates of customs duties. It

is hoped this will be one of the means of reviving the lost trade in the city.

The total imports in the year under report were valued at Rs. 1015024 as against Rs. 1011700 in the past year. The chief articles of import are food-grains, cloth, sugar, molasses, &c. The exports are chiefly cotton, cotton seeds, wheat, ivory bangles, coarse cloth, ghee &c.

There are white stone quarries at Pandri and Acharda, but the stone is of an inferior quality and does not seem to be in large quantities. Good stone has to be imported from Porbandar and Dhrangadhra.

Public Works:—In the year under report, the total amount debited under this head is Rs. 35509. This, however, does not represent correctly the actual cost of the works going on. The King George V Coronation Hostel, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Willingdon in the last year has nearly been completed. The Laboratory Hall and the extension to the Sir Jashwatsinhji High School are nearing completion, while the work of the Residential buldings for the three younger Kumar Sahebs is going on. About Rs. one lakh have been spent on these works till the close of the year under report.

Post Offices:—There are 11 Post Offices in the State including the one at Limbdi. The office at Limbdi is a combined Post and Telegraph Office, while the villages of Sihani, Jambu, Ralol, Pansina, Balol, Hadala, Pachham, Gunjar, Rangpur and Mojidad have Post Offices which are managed by School Masters.

Mint:—There is none in the State, the British Indian coin being the legal tender.

General condition of People:—As shown above, the general condition of the people of many classes is improving. Labourers and artizans are in a prosperous condition, as their wages have considerably increased. All efforts of the State are directed towards ameliorating the condition of the agriculturists and traders and it is satisfactory to note that better signs are appearing. Under the guidance of the Thakore Saheb it has been the general policy of the State to keep in reserve one year's stock of grain and grass as a provision against any contingency that may arise owing to the scarcity of rain or any other causes. This has stood us in good stead on many occasions when the failure of

rains caused immense scarcity of fodder in the whole Province. There was not much stress on the resources of the State and the people were secure about getting an adequate supply of grain and fodder whenever wanted.

There was no immigration or emigration worthy of note.

The agricultural stock is almost the same as in the last year.

The revenue on account of country spirit is Rs. 3601; the receipts on account of opium and Ganja farm were Rs. 3610 and 135 respectively. The number of shops has remained the same as in the last year *viz.* one for country liquor and Ganja each and 2 for opium.

Natural salt is produced in the Deopura Nulla. It is nearly sufficient for local consumption, but if there is any deficit, salt is imported from either Bhavnagar or Dhrangadhra. Every care is taken to prevent smuggling.

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CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Appendix XXII contains the figures showing the gross revenue and expenditure of the jurisdictional portion of the State.

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CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS &c.

There is one Dispensary at Limbdi. It is a purely charitable institution and is in charge of Mr. K. T. Dave, L. M. & S., Chief Medical Officer of the State, who is discharging his duties carefully. The Dispensary has a pucca building with 2 wards having accommodation for 12 in-patients. The Chief Medical Officer is provided with separate quarters in the same compound.

The total number of patients treated in the year under report was 9004 out-door and 34 in-door as against 8670 and 47 respectively in the last year, the daily average number being 307 in the year under report and 279 in the year preceding. The general health of the people has remained good, there being no outbreak of any epidemic disease, except small-pox in Limbdi and the surrounding villages in the months of February and March. Soon after the outbreak, re-vaccination was carefully carried out and the epidemic was held in check. The mortality

due to the outbreak was fortunately small as compared to the severity of the outbreak. The diseases prevalent in the year under report were as under:—

Diseases.	Percentage
Dysentery...	1·79
Malarial Fever	11·09
Rheumatic affections	·90
Syphilitic ,, ...	·19
Tubercular Diseases	·47
General ,, ...	3·41
Including Non-Malignant	0·00
and Malignant	·01
Disease of the nervous sytem ...	1·49
,, ,, Eye ...	17·80
,, ,, Ear ...	8·83
,, ,, Nose ...	·94
,, ,, Respiratory system ...	6·25
,, ,, Digestive ,, ...	5·92
,, ,, Lymphatic ,, ...	·06
,, ,, Urinary ,, ..	·24
,, ,, Generative ,, ...	·45
,, ,, Organ of Locomotion.	·35
,, ,, Connective tissue ...	3·10
,, ,, Skin ...	5·96
Injuries	3·37
All other Diseases	27·39
	100

The total number of Surgical operations performed at the Dispensary during the year under report was 305 as against 363 in the last year. Of these, 28 were major and the rest minor operations, being classified as follows:—

Major Operations.

3 Reduction of Dislocation.
11 ,, ,, Fracture.
1 Opening of deep Abscess.
2 Removal of foreign body from the Ear.
5 ,, ,, ,, Nose.

Minor Operations.

1	Incission of artificial anus.
2	Obstruction of labour.
1	Pereosteal Abcess.
1	Abscission of Lipoma.
1	Adherent skin separated under chloroform.
93	Opening of Abscesses.
73	Extraction of Teeth.
5	Dilating of sinuses.
71	Passing of catheter.
1	Incission of Pasaphymosis.
1	Cupping.
4	Abscission of moles.
3	Sounding of the bladder.
25	Suturing.
1	Abscission of extra finger.
277	

The following table shows poisoning cases treated during the year under report:—

	No. treated.	No. cured.	No. died.
Bites of Serpents	2	2	0
Bites of Scorpion and other Poisonous insects.	46	46	0
Opium	0	0	0
	48	48	0

The total cost on account of the dispensary was Rs. 4223 in the year under report as against Rs. 3719 in the previous year.

In the year under report the total number of births and deaths in the State was 1466 and 1089 as against 1134 and 695 in the last year, giving a ratio of 43·2 and 32·1 per thousand of population for the year under report as against 33·4 and 20·5 for the last year.

Vaccination.

It has continued to be popular. The following comparative table shows the work done in the year under report and in the last year.

Year	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1915–16	1362	10
1916–17	1531	1223

Veterinary.

The department is under the supervision of Azam Jivansihnji, a qualified Veterinary doctor who looks after horse-breeding and the dispensary. He has been doing good work.

During the year under report 500 patients were treated, out of which 60 were in-door. The following are the details of the animals treated:— 200 horses, 255 cattle, 30 sheep and goats, 10 dogs and 5 parrots. The principal diseases for which these animals were treated were colic, strangles, distemper, sprains, ulcers, tetanus, catarrh, thrush, mange, foot and mouth diseases &c. &c.

In the year under report 50 operations were performed as under:—

13	Abscesses.
12	Tumours.
10	Amputation of horns.
15	Firings and Blisterings.
50	

Rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases broke out in several villages and prompt measures were taken to suppress the outbreak. Though attempts were made to persuade the people, they were unwilling to allow the innoculation of serum.

No fees are charged at the dispensary.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The Education Department has been placed for some time past under the control of Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji as Educational Officer of the State. Mr. Ranchhodlal, Head Master of the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School, having resigned, Mr. Kripashanker S. Shukla, a second class B. A. and a native of Limbdi has been appointed in his place. He also does Inspection work with the assistance of Mr. Natharam Jetharam, Deputy Education Inspector. In addition to Inspection work Mr. Natharam is in charge of the Local Taluka School as Head Master. Miss P. E. Sharpe, the Superintendent of the Girls' school at Limbdi is taking great pains to make female education popular, and has lately opened an English class attached to the Girls' school.

Throughout the State, pfimary education is free. In the High School, no fees are charged from subjects of the Limbdi and Lakhtar States. The English School at Sihani is free to all without distinction while the English School recently opened at Barwala has a reduced scale of fees. Primary education has been made compulsory in most of the villages where there are schools.

The total cost of education during the year ending 31st October 1916 was Rs. 21485 as against Rs. 18234 in the last year. The amount in the present year has been distributed as under:—

Rs.	10309	Secondary Education,
,,	11176	Primary Education.
	21485	Total.

This does not include the cost of maintenance of the 6 schools conducted at the sole expense of the State in 6 of the villages of the Barwala Taluka, the grant to the Taluka School and Girls' School in Barwala and the English School at Barwala.

The total number of Schools in the State is 28, there being an addition of 1 to the number in the last year.

1	The Sir Jasvatsinhji High School at Limbdi.
1	The Taluaka School at Limbdi.
1	The Girls' School. ,,
1	Pathshala. ,,
1	Madresa. ,,
1	English School at Sihani.
14	Primary Schools in the principal jurisdictional villages.
1	Girls' School at Sihani.
6	Primary Schools in 6 of the non-jurisdictional villages.
1	English School at Barwala.
28	

The number of boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School on 31st March 1916 was 510, showing a decrease of 3 in the last year's number, the daily average attendance being 415·8 in the year under report. The following table shows the progress of the High School in the last 5 years as regards the number on the roll.

1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
408	450	503	513	510

The School has a staff of 15 teachers besides a drawing master, a science teacher, a cricket coach, a gymnastic teacher and a teacher for the Commerce class. Six of the teachers including the Head Master are graduates.

The present school building though capacious, has not sufficient accommodation for the ever-growing number of students, and the Thakore Saheb, with his characteristic love for education, has been good enough to sanction another building to meet the increasing demand. Arrangements have therefore been made to erect a similar building just opposite the present one, so that the two together will quite suffice for the purpose. Already two rooms have been nearly completed and several others are under construction. To the new building is also attached a Laboratory Hall built according to the instructions laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

24 Boys presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in March 1916 and 17 were successful.

The drawing class attached to the High School has been doing good work. . Last year Rajkot was the only centre for holding the Examination in Kathiawad. But in the year under report Limbdi and Amreli were made new centres, thereby giving facilities to the students. The local High School sent up 1 boy for the Intermediate and 8 boys for the Elementary Examination. The result is not yet declared.

Due attention is paid to the moral and physical education of the boys. A prayer in Gujrati was specially composed and arrangement made to have it recited in every class before the work began. The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to allot a spacious plot of ground with a Cricket Pitch ready made, where every evening the boys play cricket and foot-fall. The presence of the Kumar Sahebs at the games is a great impetus to the boys who are taking keen interest in all kinds of games by the example thus set to them. The High School gets a grant of Rs. 100 every year from the Thakore Saheb for cricket.

There is a gymnasium with all the necessary apparatus attached to the High School. The gymnasium teacher is well-qualified for the work and takes a keen interest in it. Some of the boys can perform good feats.

The following table shows the progress of the Primary and secondary Schools for boys and girls in the jurisdictional portion of the State in the last 5 years as regards number.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
Boys	1555	1580	1653	1729	1780
Girls	312	327	281	345	342

In the non-jurisdictional villages the number of boys was 289. The local Pathshala and Madressa have about 60 children. The experimental school opened at the village of Bavali has been transferred to Tokrala and another experimental school has been opened at the village of Bodia. The English School just opened at Barwala at the hands of A. H. A. Simcox, Esquire, I. C. S., the popular Collector of Ahmedabad, has 36 boys on the register and with the addition of the third standard, the number is sure to increase.

The local Taluka School is accommodated in a well-ventilated and commodious building. For the convenience of young children, a branch has been opened in the heart of the town under the direct supervision of the Taluka School Head Master. The Taluka School has maintained the last year's number on the roll.

The Lady Willingdon Girls' School at Limbdi is making good progress under the care and supervision of Miss P. Sharpe. An English class has been attached to the School and conducted by Miss Sharpe.

The Pathshala which is meant for imparting a knowledge of Sanskrit has 20 students on the register. It is endowed with 20 scholarships which are open to students from any place without distinction. Free quarters are also supplied to those students who are in need of them. The Madressa, which has 40 children on the roll, imparts religious instruction to the Mahomedans, side by side with vernacular instruction upto the 2nd Standard. Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal C. S. I. of Rangoon has given handsome donations to the Madressa.

Besides the schools mentioned above, there is 1 indigenous Vernacular School for boys maintained by private enterprize It is recognised by the State and the Educational Department keeps strict watch over it. The number of boys in the school is 77 and the teaching imparted is upto the 2nd standard.

Over and above maintaining the instructions mentioned above, the State gives special encouragement to education by awarding scholarships, donations &c. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 25-8-0 p. m. are given to boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School. Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 82 p. m. are awarded to students prosecuting their studies in various other Schools and Colleges. The Pattani Scholarship of Rs. 10 p. m. established sometime ago still continues. The local Pathshala is endowed with scholarships worth Rs 30 p. m. The Talukdari Girasia Hostel at Dhandhuka receives 2 scholarships of Rs. 5 p m. each from the State. On the 12th December every year prizes are distributed at the Hostel on behalf of the State to commemorate the Coronation at Delhi of their Imperial Majesties King Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary, and on the 5th of February of every year a feast is given to the students of the Hostel at the expense of the State in memory of their Imperial Majesties' safe return in London.

Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal C. S. I. of Rangoon has given 10 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 25 p. m. respectively for the benefit of Mahomedan students in the local High School and the Madressa.

R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading citizen of Limbdi, has founded scholarships of the total value of Rs. 10 p. m. in the High School for the benefit of students of his caste.

This is not all. The presence of distinguished visitors and guests is availed of to hold gatherings for distribution of prizes or for sports, thereby giving encouragement to young students.

The Thakore Saheb is very keen about the spread of education amongst the Girasias. Owing to the different kinds of facilities given to the Girasia boys their number is steadily increasing in the High School, and now it has reached the decent figure of 53 as against 48 in the last year and 35 in the year preceding the last.

The Coronation Girasia Hostel opened in Limbdi about 4 years ago affords great facilities to Girasia boys receiving education in the various schools. The expenses of poor boys in the Hostel are borne by the State who has also appointed a Superintendent to look after the boys. The paying boarders have to pay a very moderate charge. The number of boys at present is 9. The new building, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Willingdon during his

visit to Limbdi, is now almost completed and will accommodate a large number when quite ready for use.

The Sthanakvasi and Deravasi Jains of Limbdi have hostels for the benefit of the boys of their community. There are about 32 boys at present living in the hostel. They are charged a moderate fee, while some are free. The Deravasi Jain hostel was opened a short time ago, and in performing the opening ceremony the Thakore Saheb was pleased to announce that free boarders of the hostel would be admitted as free students in the High School irrespective of their place of residence.

The above account of the means and measures taken for the spread of education in the State would be incomplete without a brief mention of two funds existing in Limbdi, *viz* (1) The poor boys' book fund and (2) The poor boys' clothing fund.

The book fund started about 6 years ago is now in a prosperous condition. It has been receiving special donations from time to time. Out of this fund, the necessary books are supplied to poor boys studying in the local High School. On the birthday anniversary of the Ba Ma Saheb every year, useful books of the value of Rs. 50 are distributed among the students of the various local schools. Similarly, books of the value of Rs. 125 are annually given away to the students of the local schools out of the donations granted by H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, the late Mr. Vinayakrao Bhagvat and the late Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas.

The Audichya Brahmins and the Jains of Limbdi have also made arrangements for the grant of books to the poor students of their respective communities.

The clothing fund started very recently owes its existence to the generosity of the Ba Ma Saheb. During the year under report, altogether 71 boys were supplied with ready-made clothes. The condition of the fund is satisfactory. The Ba Ma Saheb has contributed Rs. 50 to it in the year under report.

The Kunvari Shri Rupali Ba Scholarship of Rs. 15 p. m. promised last year to the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi (together with a donation of Rs. 5000 to the College from the Rani Saheb) has been awarded to Miss A. Wadia a student from Ahmedabad, as no student from Kathiawad has joined the Institution. The Rani

Saheb has also been good enough to contribute Rs. 1000 to the Indian Women's University Fund.

It having been proposed to start a Sanskrit Pathshala in Rajkot for the spread of knowledge of Sanskrit especially, a knowledge of rituals &c. amongst the Brahmin community, the leading persons in charge of the movement approached the Thakore Saheb with a request to become the Patron of the Institution. The Thakore Saheb with his usual liberality and love for the spread of knowledge, consented to be the Patron and gave a donation of Rs. 5000 to the Institution. It is to be called the Bhagwanji Shukla Ved Pathshala, after the name of Shukla Bhagwanji, a learned Shastri and father of Mr. D. B. Shukla, Bar-at-law of Rajkot. Messrs Amritlal U. Sabhani and Amritlal D. Sheth, two old students of the Local High School and now pleaders of the Bombay High Court have founded a prize of Rs. 5 to be given annually to a student of the VII standard for good moral character and good progress in study.

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CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one Public Library in Limbdi. It is a free institution and is named the Sir Jasvatsinhji Free Library. The Head Master is the Hon. Secretary, while the Chief Karbhari is the President of the Managing Committee. The Library receives an annual grant of Rs. 200/ from the Local Municipality. It subscribes to 4 daily, 5 weekly and 7 monthly papers and magazines. The Thakore Saheb makes a grant of 5 daily, and 2 weekly papers and 3 monthly magazines while 1 monthly magazine is presented to the Library by a private gentleman. Additions are being made every year to the stock of books, the present number being 1114 English and 2465 Gujarati, as against 1085 English and 2198 Gujarati in the last year.

The total number of books issued in the year under report was 5164.

The project of opening circulating Libraries has met with success and 8 villages are now getting the benefit of the scheme. The arrangement is to keep one cup-board containing 30 books in each village, to be exchanged with other villages every three months. From reports already received, it appears that the people are appreciating the boon, and steps will be taken to extend the system to other villages as occasion requires.

There are two Printing Presses, *viz.*, the Sir Jasvantsinhji Printing Press and the Digvijayasinhji Printing Press. They are both working well.

There are three parks or gardens in Limbdi, *viz* (1) The Sir Jasvantsinhji Public Park, (2) The Chhalia garden and (3) The river garden. They have all been maintained in good order.

There were 3 stallions, 1 Arab and 2 Kathi. One of the Kathi stallions died during the year. 7 mares belonging to the State and 36 belonging to private individuals were served during the year, but the results are not definitely known, as the private owners do not care to report the results.

The Anathashram maintained by the State is existing, but there are no inmates at present owing to good years. The admission to it is free, irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

The social club inaugurated by K. S. Digvijayasinhji is flourishing. As the club has no house of its own, it meets in the Digbhuvan Palace Gardens. The Thakore Saheb with his well-known generosity has supplied the want of a house by ordering the construction of a Pavilion at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. H. H. the Maharana Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra was specially invited to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building which is expected to be ready very shortly. The club now meets twice a week and is attended by all the State Officials of rank and position. The Kumar Sahebs make it a point to be present there and the Thakore Saheb, too, does not miss any meeting as far as possible. Besides tennis and various kinds of in-door games, refreshments are provided by K. S. Digvijayasinhji at his expense, and the club thus, in addition to giving healthy recreation and amusement to the members, is the chief means of encouraging social intercourse amongst themselves. During the year under report, farewell entertainments were given under the auspices of the club to Messrs. Jhaverbhai and Rauchhodlal on the occasion of their leaving the service of the State. An Evening Party was also held in honour of H. H. the Maharana Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.

His Excellency the Lord Willingdon having expressed a desire to start a sports club in Bombay where all can meet and become better

friends, the Thakore Saheb has subscribed Rs. 2500/ to it by purchasing 5 debentures. The club when started is sure to prove beneficial to all concerned in various ways.

Cordial relations have existed with the neighbouring States and the members of the staff have generally worked well.

Limbdi,
Dated 31st May 1917.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી.
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1916-1917.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Anupchand Jagjiwan Mody, B. A., L. L. B.	Barwala Karbhari.	1-4-1916.	31-3-1917.	
Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansinhji.	Revenue Karbhari & Acting Chief Karbhari.	„	„	
Amratlal Talakshi Mehta B. A., L. L. B.	Deputy Karbhari.	18-3-17	„	
Vrijlal Jivanbhai Kothari B. A., L. L. B.	Judicial Karbhari.	1-4-16	„	
Jadeja Shivsinhji Ramsinhji.	Assistant Revenue Karbhari.	17-7-16	„	
Keshavlal Tribhowan Dave L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-16	„	
Kripashanker Sukhram B. A.	Head Master.	8-11-16	„	
Parbhudas Morardas, Agency Pleader.	Special Officer.	1-4-16	„	
Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of Records.	„	„	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks
Criminal Procedure Code. Indian Penal Code. Civil Procedure Code. Contract Act. Evidence Act.	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as in matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.		
Gambling Act. Whipping Act. Cattle Tresspass Act. Heirship. Possession. Salt. Limitation. Stamp. Court fees. Prevention of cruelty to animals. Opium. Jail. Small Cause Court. Insolvency Salami and Sudharai. Municipality. Registration of Documents. Extradition of Criminals. Game. Boiler. Explosive Substance Act. Girassia encumbered estates rules Limbdi Bank Act. Cotton market rules. District Police Act. Endowment rules. Compulsory Education Act. Prohibition of infant marriage rules. Rules for the relief of Agriculturists.	Special Acts for this State.		

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the MilitaryForce in the Limbdi State, 1916-17.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are only two serviceable saluting guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

મેઘાભાઈ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1916-17.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police.	1	75-0-0	900-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables.	2	20&14	408-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Head Constables 1st grade	1	13-0-0	156-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, 2nd ,,	3	11to12	408-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
,, 3rd ,,	1	10-0-0	120-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	
,, 4th ,,	4	9-0-0	432-0-0	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	
First Class Constables.	5	8-8-0	510-0-0	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	
Second Class ,,	9	8-0-0	864-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Third ,, ,,	36	7-8-0	3240-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	
Fourth ,, ,,	2	7-0-0	168-0-0	...	...	.	...	...	0	...	
Arab guards Jamadars.	2	40 & 15	660-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
,, Sepoys.	33	2-8-0 to 12	3228-0-0	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	
Mounted Police Dafedars.	1	24-0-0	288-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, Swars.	37	15 to 23	8880-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
Gunners.	1	2-0-0	24-0-0	...	..	...	...	...	0	...	
	138	...	20286-0-0 *	...	...	...	3	...	59	...	

*Exclusive of clothing etc.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi ...	55	62	74	72	74	72	37	40	35	21	50	55	50	55	11 Accused awaiting trial 10 in the F. C. M Court 1 in the Sessions Court 11

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-1917.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi	897	2099	639	1807	71	86	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી.

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limdi State during the year 1916-17.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged,	Number of persons confined being insane,	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment,										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprison ment,		Imprison-ment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2 Forgery for the purpose of cheating ...	6	130	136	82	69	140	44	...	6	2	14	20	2	44	85	..	...	10	3	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	
2 Fraudulant cancellating of a valuable security																														
2 Dishonest misappropriation of property																														
31 Theft																														
4 Grievous hurt ...																														
85 Hurt and Insult ..																														
10 Miscellaneous ..																														
136																														

મેઘાલાલ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

No	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1916-17.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
		Past year	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Judicial Court. F. C. Magistrate's Court.	169	130	2	72	65	1	...	...	169	140	31	54	44	...	...	11	4	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Court.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing Civil work; nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised,	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Small Cause Court...	9	2	434	464	443	466	441	454	2	12	10715	...	464	...	464	...	...	...	...	194	54	10	196	10386	y. m. d. 0-0-20	
Judicial Court...	1	1	2	6	3	7	2	7	1	..	5743	...	6	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	7	6253	0-6-19	
Munsiff Court...	3	1	58	52	61	53	60	52	1	1	10369	4	44	4	4	48	...	...	...	10	13	...	29	0115	0-3-15	
Total...	13	4	494	522	507	526	503	513	4	13	26827	4	514	4	468	48	4	2	...	204	67	10	232	26754	0-3-18.	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Libmdi State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months	
Small Cause Court.	85	73	1859	309	408	9289	391	481	11184	321	376	9398	73	105	1750	78	2	25	
Judicial Court ...	28	15	11363	14	23	23355	42	38	34718	27	18	19170	15	20	15548	11	3	6	
Munsiff Court ...	109	106	14993	134	153	25793	243	259	40786	137	144	21955	106	115	18831	51	15	49	
Total...	222	194	28215	457	584	58437	679	778	86652	485	538	50523	194	240	36129	140	20	80	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of,										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	469	189	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	0-4-10	0-6-22
Judicial Court... ...	...	...	5	16	5	16	5	16	...	...	755	1874	2	8	...	6	3	1	...	..	...	1	0-7—0	0-4-4
Total ...	...	...	6	18	6	18	6	18	...	...	1224	2063	2	8	...	8	4	1	...	...	...	1	0-5-20	0-5-13

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1915 16.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1916-17.				
Limbdi	1 Pacca	11	29	39	40	8	11	6		D. H.	
	1 Kacha	0	26	26	26	2	1	4	917	10-5½	
	1 Police Lock-up at Limbdi	0	33	26	33	1	1	0		0-8¼	
Total.		11	88	91	99	11	13	10	917	5-7	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Name of state.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bond.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi ...	262	180	135	73	125	102	..	...	...	...	2	5	262	177	55001	33435	...	...	...	3	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage	135	27908	1614	73	16466	684	
Sale deeds...	125	27401	2564	99	16968	2195	* Including Darbari fees; does not tally with Appendix XXII which is for Dewali year.
Wills	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	
Miscellaneous	2	52	9	5	... ...	36	
Total ...	262	55001	4187	177	... ...	2915	
Deduct expenditure ...	...	... ...	3	...	... ...	3	
Net profit ...	...	... ...	4184 *	...	... ...	2912 *	

મેઘાલાલ રતનસીંગજી.

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Limbdi ...	...	28451	25415	25415	21215 *	19312 *	...	* Including Medical expenses etc.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

State.	April 1916	May 1916	June 1916	July 1916	August 1916	September 1916	October 1916	November 1916	December 1916	January 1917	February 1917	March 1917	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
	Inches Cents.															
Limbdi	0 0	0 0	0 45	1 99	5 57	7 98	2 61	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 4	22 64	10 12	20 58	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Articles.	During March (Past year)			During March (Present year)			Remarks.
	S.	T.		S.	T.		
Bajri.	9	0	0	9	20	0	Seer Tolas. 1 = 80
Wheat.	9	0	0	9	10	0	
Juwari.	12	0	0	13	0	0	
Gram.	10	0	0	10	0	4	
Rice-	5	0	0	4	20	0	
Mug.	7	0	0	9	0	0	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

No.	Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	Electric Light	11855	...	11855	...	...	...		
2	Water Works	3283	...	3283.	...	...	...		
3	Utara and other buildings ...	10704	7793	18497	...	...	...		
4	Telephone	...	119	119	...	...	...		
5	Bunds Palas	...	857	857	...	...	...		
6	Cow's stable	898	...	898	...	...	...		
	Total...	26740	8769	35509	...	...	...		

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 Bullocks.	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding	Load Carrying.	
Limbdi.	1916-17	6911	8500 ×	85	5915 ×	201	195	57	818	7771	2530	0	23	1337	× Including sucking ones.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No of shops.	Revenue.	No of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi.	1	3601	2	3610	1	135	...	...	4	7346	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1916.

Items.	Rupees.
RECEIPTS.	
(1) Land Revenue.	240703—7—5.
(2) Taxes.	58864—4—8.
(3) Sayer.	92—4—0
(4) Salt.	1616—0—0
(5) Municipal.	6682-14-2.
(6) Customs.	18732—3-2.
(7) Law and Justice.	14942—5—4.
(8) Education.	506-13—3.
(9) Interests.	13256—3—9.
(10) Miscellaneous.	13339—2—7.
(11) Registration fees realized.	3206—3—4.
(12) Deposits.	754-10—6.
(13) Opium Revenue	3610—0—0.
(14) Country Spirit	3601—0—0.
(15) Ganja Revenue	135—0—0.
(16) Tramway	9104-14-10.
(17) Recovery of advances & Outstandings ...	219271-11-11.
Total. ...	608419—2—6.
EXPENDITURE.	
(1) Administration	40795—4—6.
(2) Jail	917-10—0.
(3) Police	20927-14—8.
(4) Political...	34066—9—0
(5) Education	19230-15-10.
(6) Agriculture, Gardens, Forests etc. ...	4367-12-11.
(7) Bardasi	12829—6—9.
(8) Public works	35509—2—6.
(9) Darbar charges	85900—2-10.
(10) Rayasat expenses	97550-13—8.
(11) Allowances, Pensions, Dharmadas, ...	2080—3—7.
(12) Municipal	15201—6—4.
(13) Customs	1113-10—1.
(14) Medical...	2397—9—0.
(15) Salt	303—0—0.
(16) Revenue Survey	1359—2-11.
(17) Miscellanceous	20369-11—2.
(18) Deposits refunded	630—1—0.
(19) Vaccination	375—7—4.
(20) Tramway	5208—0—4.
(21) Advances & Outstandings	224453—8—3.
Total. ...	626187—8—8.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1916 17.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary... ...	9004	34	32	...	1	1	+ 2997	307	× This item is embodied in munisicipal expenses.
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	...	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1916-17.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	
Limbdi State ...	33862	1134	1466	332	0	695	1089	394	0	33·4	43·2	20·5	32·1	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Limbdi State during the year 1916-17.

Number of schools.		Description of School.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secon-dary.	Primary.	
17	19	1 High School ... ... 1 Middle School ... ... 15 Primary boys' Schools... ... 2 Do girls schools... ...	2074	2122	1556	1696	10206	103	11176	In addition to these, there are seven schools solely conducted at the State expenses, one English school in Barwala and six in other villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. This does not include the scholar ships except those endowed in the High school and the Local Taluka school.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

THE
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
LIMBDI STATE
For the Year 1917-18.

LIB
OF
BO
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OF
ROYAL ASIA

The present Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji ascended the Gadi on 14th April 1908. This is, therefore, the 10th Administration Report during the present *regime*.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Limbdi is a 2nd Class State in the Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the east by the British Taluka of Dholka, on the south by the Bhavnagar State and Britsh Taluka of Dhandhuka and on the west by the Wadhwan and Chuda States. Geographically the State is situated between latitude 22°, 54′, 20″, and 22°, 21′, 10″ and longitude 70°, 46′, 20″ and 72°, 15′, 40″.

The State has 49 villages under its full jurisdiction. It also owns 34 Talukdari villages situated within the British Ahmedabad Collectorate.

The area of the State is about 350 square miles.

The population according to the census of 1911 A. D. is 33,862—being 17,149 males and 16,713 females. Out of this, the population of the Limbdi town alone is 11,039 souls. This does not include the population of the Barwala Division.

The average annual land revenue of the State, exclusive of the Khadol-Barwala villages, is about Rs. 2,50,000.

The total amount of Government tribute paid annually by the State is as follows:—

Rs. 54,474-3-11. Fixed Permanent Jama.

29.076-0-0	Paid into the Kathiawar Agency Treasury on account of the jurisdictional villages of the State.
15,052-0-0	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.
10.346-3-11	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the Khadol-Barwala villages.
1390-0-0	Junagadh Jortalbi paid into the Agency Treasury.
15-13-0	Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.
27-0-1	Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.
55,907-1-0	

Besides the above, the State pays Rs. 700 as fixed local fund contribution on account of the Khadol-Barwala villages. The State also pays Rs. 1308 as the fluctuating assessment on account of the village of Vasna, Rs. 71-12-0 as local fund cess on the same and Rs. 875 as the Barwala Gujrati School contribution.

The Thakore Sahebs of this State belong to the Jhala clan of Rajputs and their succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture. Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Jasvatsinhji was born on 11th July 1868 and has 4 Kumars and 2 Kunvaris.

The heir-apparent, K. S. Digvijayasinhji, was born on 10th April 1896. He has been married to Kunvari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Kesarisinhji, Maharaja of Idar. The other Kumars are K. S. Pratapsinhji, K. S. Fatehsinhji and K. S. Ghanashyamsinhji.

The heir-apparent, K. S. Digvijayasinhji, having nearly finished the course at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, proceeded to England in April 1912 for further studies and joined the Eton College. Having prosecuted his studies there for nearly two years, he returned here in October 1913. At Eton he secured the good opinion of the Head Master as well as of the staff by his industry, good manners and social nature. In May 1914 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra—Dun ...re he gave complete satisfaction to the authorities by his progress. Owing to the breaking out of the War, Major Ricketts, Command-ant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, was transferred to active service and

no other officer to replace him being available, the Imperial Cadet Corps had to be temporarily closed, indefinitely. K. S. Digvijayasinhji could not, therefore, rejoin it. He has every desire to complete his course and it is hoped that he will be able to fulfil that desire as soon as the Corps re-assembles on the termination of the War. He has, however, been utilising his time in Limbdi with full advantage to himself and others concerned. Since October 1915 he has been put in charge of the Education Department of the State. As Educational Officer, he exercises full control over the working of that Department and it is satisfactory to note that he has initiated several reforms during the period he has been in charge. He is also supervising the work of the Revenue and the Police Departments.

K. S. Pratapsinhji and K. S. Ghanshyamsinhji are continuing their studies in the Boys' High School at Panchghani. K. S. Fatehsinhji having passed the Cambridge Senior Examination joined the Bahauddin College at Junagadh and it is satisfactory to note that he passed the Previous Examination of the College. He thinks of prosecuting his studies further.

The two Kunvari Sahebs are making good progress under the supervision of Miss P. E. Sharpe.

The world-wide war has been raging as furiously as ever and though its operations appear to be extending, its end seems to be in sight and the Allies are sure to come out victorious, thus putting an end for ever to German militarism. From the very commencement of the War, the Thakore Saheb has put all the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and during the last 3½ years has continued his contributions to the war in various shapes and to the best of his abilities. The total contributions till the end of the year under report amount to about Rs. 47000. These consist mainly of the present of an ambulance car together with the cost of its upkeep, two machine guns, contributions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, the Prince of Wales Fund, the Belgian Relief Fund, the Our Day Fund, the Ahmedabad Recruiting Depot Fund, units for the wounded in the Lady Hardinge Hospital, comforts for the wounded, &c. &c.

Every effort was made to make the War Loan a success and the

results appear to be quite satisfactory. The contributions were as under—

Rs. 300000	By the subjects and officers of the State.
215000	By the State and Durbar family.
43950	By the people of the Barwala Division through the State.
558950	Total.

While it is necessary to observe that the subjects and the officers of the State were quite enthusiastic about the War Loan, it should at the same time be mentioned that the large figures are due to the personal exertions of the Thakore Saheb who spared no pains to exhort the people to subscribe as much as they could to the Loan.

The State is doing its best to obtain recruits for the Kathiawar Company. The following gives an idea in short of the concessions offered at first by the State to induce persons to come forward as recruits.

A bonus of Rs. 50/ to a combatant and Rs. 25/ to a non-combatant recruit.

Rs. 5/- p. m. to the family of the recruit while on active service.

Grant of 5 Bighas of land free of assessment if the recruit is killed or permanently incapacitated.

Liquidation of the recruit's debts if it is found that he is deterred from enrolling himself on account of indebtedness.

A reward of Rs. 15/- for bringing in one combatant and Rs. 10 for one non-combatant recruit.

These concessions are extended even to those Bhayats of the Limbdi State who are not under the jurisdiction of the State.

As these concessions did not appear to be very attractive, the State offered further terms as follows:—

A bonus of Rs. 100 to a combatant and Rs. 50/- to a non-combatant recruit.

Rs. 10/- p. m. to the family of the recruit while on active service.

Grant of 10 Bighas of land free of assessment if the recruit is killed or permanently incapacitated.

A reward of Rs. 30 for bringing in one combatant and Rs. 20 for one non-combatant recruit.

It is hoped that this will not fail to induce people to come forward as recruits.

The first birth-day of K. S. Ram Rajendrasinhji, heir-apparent to Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji, was celebrated with due pomp and ceremony. A happy event of this nature being a rare one in the Limbdi House, the Thakore Saheb, with his usual generosity, was pleased to announce various concessions for the welfare and benefit of his subjects. The chief of these were discontinuance of grazing tax on cows and tax on shepherds, grant of Rs 10000 to be spent in Benares in the name of the late Thakore Saheb Sir Jasvatsinhji, grant of Rs. 15000 to the local Pinjarapole, a loan of Rs 50000 without interest to the cultivators of the State for the purpose of relieving them from indebtedness, collection of $\frac{1}{4}$ p. c. on the receipts of octroi duties for the maintenance of the local Pinjarapole, &c &c. The Rani Saheb graciously announced a grant of Rs. 300 per month to be utilized, under the supervision of a committee, in supplying clothes and food to the poor, defraying marriage expenses of poor Brahmin girls, expenses of sacred thread ceremony of poor Brahmin boys, expenses of education of poor boys without distinction of caste or creed, &c. The public received these announcements with considerable satisfaction.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon having intimated to the Thakore Saheb that there was an urgent need of constructing an operating Theatre to be attached to the Mahableshwar Hospital, a grant of Rs. 5000/ was made for the purpose with the object of perpetuating the memory of the late Thakore Saheb in Mahableshwar and the operating Theatre will be called "The Sir Jasvatsinhji Limbdi operating Theatre." Besides this, a ride has been constructed in Mahableshwar and named "The Jasvatsinhji Limbdi Ride." In old Mahableshwar, the memory of the late Thakore Saheb has been preserved by erecting a Chhatri and constructing a new point.

Amongst the visitors to Limbdi during the year under report were His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Panna and Mr. Rowan, the Principal of the Boys' School at Panchghani and Mrs. Rowan. The Thakore Saheb and the Darbar family having spent the hot season at Panchghani returned to Limbdi in the end of July 1917. At the invitation of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Kashmere, the Thakore Saheb paid a visit to Kashmere in September 1917. K. S. Digvijayasinhji and K. S. Fateh-

sinhji also were the guests of General Raja Sir Harisinhji, K. C. S. I., the Maharaja Kumar of Kashmere. The Thakore Saheb having received an invitation to attend the opening ceremony of the Willingdon Sports Club in Bombay went to Bombay on the 6th December for the purpose. From thence he went to Rajkot to attend the celebrations in connection with the Our Day Week there and did his best to make it a success. At the pressing invitation of the Hon'ble Sheth A. K. S. Jamal C. S. I. the Thakore Saheb had to go to Rangoon to attend marriage celebrations at the Sheth's house. Interchange of visits like these is calculated to do an amount of good to both the sides.

There was only one change in the personnel of the Staff in the year under report. Mr. Bhavanilal M. Desai, Munsiff and Magistrate, having resigned the service of the State, Mr. Amritlal U. Sabhani, a High Court Pleader and a native of Limbdi was appointed to the post in the month of September 1917. The services of Mr. Amritlal U. Sabhani, having been lent to the Chuda State, Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, also a High Court Pleader and also a native of Limbdi, was appointed to fill the vacancy. He has also been entrusted with the work of founding Co-operative Credit Societies in the State and also of preparing schemes for relieving the cultivators from their indebted condition.

Both the Thakore Saheb and Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji have devoted their whole-hearted attention to the administration of the State. The State as well as the people owe a deep debt of gratitude to them for giving them the benefit of their tact, zeal and ability.

The only event of a somewhat distressing nature was the outbreak of plague in Limbdi and its villages in the month of December 1917. It was about the month of September that the first symptoms appeared by way of rats dying in certain places. All the necessary precautions were taken, which prevented the outbreak till December. As soon as the first few cases took place, the town was evacuated by the people. This helped a great deal in preventing a spread of the disease. Innoculation was also resorted to and as many as 1300 people were innoculated during the period. The result was that there were only 155 cases and 103 deaths in Limbdi proper and 708 cases 490 deaths in the villages during the outbreak. The various departments of the State did good work while the epidemic was raging and their services have been duly appreciated by the State

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

The system of revenue collection prevailing in the villages of the State is mostly the Vighoti system, while that in the villages of the Barwala Division is mostly Bhag-batai. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are well known. While, under the Vighoti system the cultivators feel that they are masters of what they produce, the Bhag-batai system is more elastic and self-adjusting. The cultivators have not yet learned to preserve the advantages of a good year under the Vighoti system and they succumb at the very first lean year or drought. The Bhag-batai system is more beneficial to them in such cases.

The Vighoti is levied under two instalments *viz.* 12½ p. c. on the 5th of January and 87½ p. c. on the 15th of April every year. Under the Bhag-batai system, besides taking a certain share in the produce, called Vaje, the State levies certain cesses in cash, such as Santi Vero, Kangari, Tolamni, Zunpadi Pagar &c. &c.

The season of Samvat 1973 was rather favourable, the rainfall being both timely and sufficient. The area under crops in the year under report was 97,200 acres against 66.825 acres in the preceding year. The favourable season was the cause of the increased area being under crops.

The number of wells and tanks has remained almost the same. These are used for purposes of irrigation and drinking.

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CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation:—The State is mostly guided by the spirit of the British Laws. Special Rules and Laws have been framed for regulating matters like Gambling, Whipping, Cattle-trespass, Heirship, Salt, Opium, Limitation, Stamp, Court Fees, Prevention of Cruelty to animals, Municipality, Registration, Inspection of Boilers, Relief of agriculturists, etc. etc.

Military force:—None is maintained by the State. There are two guns which are serviceable for firing salutes.

Police:—The regular police force consists of a Superintendent of Police, 2 chief constables, an officer in charge of mounted police, 68 foot police, 37 mounted police and 1 gunner—total 110 men. Besides this number, there are 2 Arab Jamadars and 33 Arab sepoys who guard the treasury, Darbar palace &c.

The working of the police has been on the whole satisfactory. (Appendices V, VI and VII). The total number of offences reported to the police during the year under report was 56 as against 62 in the last year. Out of 62 persons sent up for trial 38 were convicted, thus giving a precentage of 61 as against a percentage of 55 in the previous year. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was respectively Rs. 2311 and Rs. 1262 as against Rs. 2099 and Rs. 1807 in the year preceding, the percentage of recovery thus being 54 in the year under report as against 86 in the last year.

It is satisfactory to note that there was no dacoity, murder or any other serious offence committed during the year under report, nor was there any appreciable increase in the number of offences.

Village Police:—The total number is 223. Some of these are paid in cash, while some are land-holding pasaitas and jivaidars. Their duty is to guard the villages, to assist the regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes and to help in the collection of revenue. In most of the villages the Paka Pagi system has been introduced and it has been found to work well.

The total cost of the regular police force in the year under report has been Rs 20759 as against Rs. 20927 in the last year.

The ratio of the regular police force to the population is 4 per thousand and to the area ·4 per square mile.

The Superintendent of Police, Azam Devisinhji, is careful and hard-working and knows his work well. He keeps moving about in the villages and exercises proper supervision over those working under him.

Criminal Justice:—There are 3 Courts *viz*:-(1) The Hazur Court, (2) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (3) The First Class Magistrate's Court. The Judicial Karbhari has the powers of a Sessions Court. He hears appeals against the decisions of the First Class Magistrate and tries all cases committed to his court by the First Class Magistrate. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State.

There was one appeal to the Hazur Court and the Lower Court's order was confirmed. There was no appeal to the Judicial Karbhari's Court against the decision of the First Class Magistrate. The First Class Magistrate tried 191 persons, out of whom 10 were discharged, 101 acquitted and 40 convicted. 40 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year (*vide* Appendices VIII and IX).

Civil Justice:— There are 4 Courts *viz*:-(1) The Hazur Court, (2) The Court of Small Causes, (3) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (4) The Munsiff's Court. The Munsiff is empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 500. The Judicial Karbhari hears appeals against the decisions of the Munsiff's Court and tries all civil suits beyond the powers of the Munsiff. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State. The Small Causes Court, which is presided over by the officer presiding in the Hazur Court, tries money suits of the value of Rs 100.

258 suits of the value of Rs. 6256 were filed in the Small Causes Court in the year under report, there being a balance of 12 at the end of the last year. Out of this, 254 suits of the total value of Rs. 6264 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 16. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 10 cases of the value of Rs. 13238 were filed, out of which the Court disposed of 6, the total value being Rs. 7728. The Munsiff's Court admitted 40 suits of the total value of Rs. 8750, there being an opening balance of 1. The number of suits disposed of by the Munsiff was 24 of the value of Rs. 5044 (Appendix X).

The Small Causes Court entertained 219 fresh applications for execution of decrees, the opening balance being 105. The total number of applications disposed of in the year under report is 252, leaving a balance of 72. The Judicial Karbhari's Court entertained 12 fresh applications of the value of Rs. 7743, while there was a balance of 20 of the value of Rs. 15548. Out of these, 22 applications of the value of Rs. 16318 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 10 of the value of Rs. 6973. The Munsiff's Court admitted 95 new applications of the value of Rs. 13632, while there was a balance of 115 of the value of Rs. 18831. The total number disposed of was 126 of the value of Rs. 20304, leaving a balance of 84 applications of the value of Rs. 12159. A large number of these applications being against agriculturists and relating to the sale of cotton, wheat and other produce, can be disposed of at the end of the season. (Appendix XI).

There was 1 appeal filed in the Hazur Court in the year under report, which has been disposed of, the decision of the Lower Court being confirmed. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 7 appeals were admitted; six have been disposed of, the Court having confirmed the decision of the Lower Court in 3 and reversed in 2 and 1 being compromised. The average duration of apeals in the Hazur Court has been 3 months and 13 days, and in the Judicial Karbhari's Court 6 months and 9 days. (Appendix XII).

Mr. Vrijlal J. Kothari, B. A., L. L. B., is the Judicial Karbhari. He is a native of Limbdi and is an old servant of the State. His work has always been satisfactory.

Extradition:—There has been no want of reciprocity in the matter of extradition. During the year under report 1 person was surrendered to this State for trial, whereas 3 were handed over by this State to other States etc. for trial.

Prisons:—There is one prison and it is situated at Limbdi. It is a pucca building with sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the State. 24 prisoners were admitted in the jail in the year under report, the number remaining from the last year being 6. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year is 13. The daily average attendance in the year under report has been 6 as against 11 in the previous year. The prisoners are generally employed on gardening, digging and such other work. The total cost on account of the Jail has been Rs 1024. The average period of the accused under trial has been 22 days (Appendix XIII). There was neither any death among the prisoners nor any epidemic disease in the Jail. The health of the prisoners has remained good throughout the year.

Registration:—In the year under report 244 documents of the value of Rs. 58140 were registered as against 177 of the value of Rs. 33435 in the last year, the fees realised for the same being Rs. 4652 and Rs. 2915 respectively. The documents were mostly mortgage and sale deeds and other money-bonds. (Appendices XIV and XV).

Municipal Administration:—In the few States in Kathiawar where the people have a voice in managing their own municipal affairs, Limbdi occupies a prominent place. The Thakore Saheb is the Patron and the Chief Karbhari the President of the Town Municipality. The ge-

neral body of the Municipality consists of 12 official members appointed by the State and 18 non-official members elected from the various communities. Almost every community of some importance has its representative on the general body. The general body elects a Managing Committee the Chairman of which is a non-official member approved by the Thakore Saheb. The appintment of the Municipal Secretary is made by the State. The State has made a grant of several heads of revenue to the Municipality, such as Customs duties in the town of Limbdi, proceeds of several licenses and farms, sale-proceeds of manure, &c. The departments managed by the Municipality are conservancy, road-making and repairing, gardens and parks, street-lighting, general sanitation, drinking-water supply &c. Besides these, the expenses of the primary schools and the Dispensary are met from the Municipal Funds. The State bears the complete expenses of the water works system which supplies water to the various gardens and several other institutions. It is expected that in a short time the whole town will get the benefit of the water works system. This expenditure is over and above the grant made to the Municipality by the State. The total receipts of the Municipality in the year under report were Rs. 37496 as against Rs. 25415 in the year preceding, while the expenditure under all heads was respectively Rs. 18047 and Rs. 19312 (Appendix XVI.) There were 2 meetings of the general body and 85 meetings of the Managing Committee in the year under report. The non-official members take an active interest in the affairs of the town.

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CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, Crops &c:—The rainfall in the last season was 31·8 inches as against 22·64 inches in the preceding season and 23·18 inches the average of the last five years. The rain was more than sufficient for agricultural purposes, and did considerable damage to the crops. On the whole, the season was not quite good and the out-turn of crops about 8 annas in the Rupee. The high prices of cotton and wheat will however make up for the scanty produce.

The maximum temperature recorded in the year under report in Limbdi was 114° Fahr. in shade in the month of May, the minimum

being 50° in February. Plague broke out in almost every village and there was small-pox also in several places.

Wages, labour and food grains:—The supply of labour is very small compared to the increasing demand for it. The rates of wages have gone up much higher, the chief reasons being(1)high prices of food and (2) the continuously increasing demand. Various other sources of labour have opened of late, and hence agricultural labour has become very dear. People are flocking to large cities where the growing manufacturing and other industries absorb a large proportion of labour. The cost of production and distribution is thus naturally greater. The following table shows the maximum and minimum rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour prevailing in the year under report.

	Maximum.	Minimum
Carpenter	1—0-0	0-14-0
Mason	0-15-0	0-12-0
Male labourer	0—7-0	0—6-0
Female labourer	0—6-0	0—5-0

The prices of food-stuffs have remained comparatively high. Juari, Bajri and Wheat are the staple food-grains on this side. Their prices during March last were 12 seers 40 tolas, 6 seers and 6 seers 20 tolas respectively per rupee against 13 seers, 9 seers 10 tolas and 9 seers 20 tolas in the previous year. The maximum price of wheat was 6 seers and 76 tolas per rupee in March 1918, the minimum being 9 seers and 56 tolas per rupee in April 1917. Juari and Bajri ranged from 8 seers and 71 tolas and 6 seers and 76 tolas to 13 seers and 73 tolas and 9 seers and 33 tolas respectively during the year under report.

Forest:—There is none in the State. The country in Jhalawad and *Bhal* is most unfavourable for the growth of trees and much more for rearing any kind of forest. Attempts are, however, being made to plant Babul, Nim and other trees in certain places. The agricultural officer has been entrusted with this work.

Agriculture:—The State has for some time past engaged the services of an agrilcultural expert to carry on experiments in various directions. He has commenced his work since July 1915 and the results are awaited with interest both by the State and the cultivators. Arrangements have been made to start irrigation near the village of

Gunjar where a big well has been sunk and water will be raised by steam power. If the experiment proves successful, it will be tried at other places also.

Trade and Manufacture:—The town of Limbdi once enjoyed the proud position of being the centre of all trade in Kathiawad. Owing to its geographical situation, all trade between Kathiawad and Gujrat passed through Limbdi. The silting of the port of Dholera and the opening of the Bhavanagar Railway gave a death-blow to this commercial greatness, and with the disappearance of trade, the population began to decrease. Signs of a re-awakening are apparent since the accession to the Gadi of the present Thakore Saheb. The opening of the Cotton Market and the Limbdi Bank have given great impetus to trade. The erection of the Cotton Press and the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory have added to the commercial activity, and the general encouragement to all kinds of trade and industries have opened a new era in Limbdi, and it is hoped that in a short time, Limbdi will occupy a front place in the cities of Kathiawad as regards commerce, industries and manufactures.

The Cotton Press was first started in 1909. The whole of the country being cotton-producing, there was a great need for a Press and it was supplied by the Thakore Saheb who at once saw that besides being productive, the Press would be the means of attracting a large portion of cotton trade to Limbdi. Notwithstanding the high prices of coal, iron, hessian cloth and labour, there has not been a proportionate increase in the pressing charges. Every kind of facility is given to the persons bringing their cotton to the Press. Recently a godown has been erected for storing bales until they are despatched by rail. A further addition has been made to these facilities by connecting the Press with the Railway Station by the Tramway. That all these facilities are appreciated by the outside public is evident from the fact that besides cotton from the Limbdi territories, a large portion comes from the territories of Chuda, Sayla, Wadhwan, Ranpur, Dhandhuka &c. The last season being very favourable, 23082 full-pressed bales were turned out of the Press. It is expected that the number of bales in this season will be about 17000 as the cotton crop is not very satisfactory.

The Cotton Market was established in Limbdi in 1910–11. This led to the opening of branches by some of the well-known firms of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar &c. This has created healthy com-

petition in trade and has thus benefited the traders, agriculturists, State and all concerned. Limbdi cotton enjoys good reputation in the Colaba Market and fetches fair price, because all possible means have been adopted to prevent fraud.

There are three ginning factories within the limits of the State—two being situated in Limbdi proper and one in the village of Panshina. The oldest factory belongs to R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a pleader and enterprising citizen of Limbdi. It has 60 gins and was erected many years ago. As it was not able to cope with the growing cotton trade, it was found necessary to erect another factory in Limbdi. This was the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory started in 1912. It commenced with 30 gins, but owing to the increase in work the number of gins has now been raised to 80. The third factory belongs to Sheth Rahimtulla Alibhai of Dholera. It is situated in Panshina, an important village of the State and has 32 gins. It need not be mentioned that all the factories have got enough work.

The Pratapsinhji Factory consisting of a flour, rice and saw mill erected two years ago has been working fairly well. The engine also supplies water to the public garden and the other factories.

The handloom weaving factory started under the special patronage of the Thakore Saheb some four years ago has continued to do good work. The work done is of a superior quality, being gold and silver thread embroidery work of exquisite patterns. To encourage the industry, the State has provided extensive quarters rent-free to the artizans and has remitted all municipal duties for a period of five years. Even financial help is extended to them in case of necessity. There are 8 looms working at present, and the demand for their work is increasing. The distinguished visitors to Limbdi do not fail to pay a visit to the factory which thereby receives proper encouragement.

There are a number of other handlooms in Limbdi as well as in other villages where Dungari cloth is prepared. The cloth woven at the village of Mojidad is of a particularly fine quality and there is great demand for it.

Another industry worth mentioning is the making of ivory bangles.

The Limbdi Bank opened in 1910 has fully justified its existence by giving the necessary relief to cultivators and coming to the aid of

merchants in times of necessity. It is in charge of a competent Manager over whom a Board of Directors with the Chief Karbhari as President exercise control. The following table shows the working of the Bank.

	Subscribed capital.	Fixed deposits.	Saving Bank deposits.	Loans to merchants.	Loans to Agriculturists	Miscellaneous Loans.
1917	59241	10368	83155	15636	39580	11740
1918	59386	10547	35794	14380	33051	14380

With a view to encourage trade and give facilities to the people several alterations were made in the rates of customs duties in the last year. Although it is too early yet to judge of the results, the trade in the city seems to be reviving.

The total imports in the year under report were valued at Rs. 1372004 as against Rs. 1015024 in the past year. The chief articles of import are food-grains, cloth, sugar, molasses, &c. The exports are chiefly cotton, cotton-seeds, wheat, ivory bangles, coarse cloth, ghee &c.

There are white stone quarries at Pandri and Acharda, but the stone is of an inferior quality and does not seem to be in large quantities. Good stone has to be imported from Porbandar and Dhrangadhra.

Public Works:—In the year under report, the total amount debited under this head is Rs. 44060. This, however, does not represent correctly the actual cost of the works going on. The King George V Coronation Hostel, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Willingdon in the last year has nearly been completed. The extention to the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School is nearing completion, while the work of the residential buildings for the three younger Kumar Sahebs is going on.

Post Offices:—There are 11 Post Offices in the State including the one at Limbdi. The office at Limbdi is a combined Post and Telegraph Office, while the villages of Sihani, Jambu, Ralol. Pansina, Balol, Hadala, Pachham, Gunjar, Rangpur and Mojidad have Post Offices which are managed by School Masters.

Mint:—There is none in the State, the British Indian coin being the legal tender.

General condition of People:—As shown above, the general condition of the people of many classes is improving. Labourers and artizans are in a prosperous condition, as their wages have considerably increased. All efforts of the State are directed towards ameliorating the condition of the agriculturists and traders and it is satisfactory to note that better signs are appearing. Under the guidance of the Thakore Saheb it has been the general policy of the State to keep in reserve one year's stock of grain and grass as a provision against any contingency that may arise owing to the scarcity of rain or any other causes. This has stood us in good stead on many occasions when the failure of rains caused immense scarcity of fodder in the whole Province. There was not much stress on the resources of the State and the people were secure about getting an adequate supply of grain and fodder whenever wanted.

There was no immigration or emigration worthy of note.

The agricultural stock is almost the same as in the last year.

The revenue on account of country spirit is Rs. 3501; the receipts on account of opium and Ganja farm were Rs. 4668 and 145 respectively. The number of shops has remained the same as in the last year *viz.* one for country liquor and Ganja each and 2 for opium

Natural salt is produced in the Deopura Nulla. It is nearly sufficient for local consumption, but if there is any deficit, salt is imported from either Bhavnagar or Dhrangadhra. Every care is taken to prevent smuggling.

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CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Appendix XXII contains the figures showing the gross revenue and expenditure of the State.

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CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS &c

There is one Dispensary at Limbdi. It is a purely charitable institution and is in charge of Mr. K. T. Dave, L. M. & S., Chief Medical

Officer of the State, who is discharging his duties carefully. The Dispensary has a pucca building with 2 wards having accommodation for 12 in-patients. The Chief Medical Officer is provided with separate quarters in the same compound.

The total number of patients treated in the year under report was 9971 out-door and 44 in-door as against 9001 and 34 respectively in the last year, the daily average number being 303 in the year under report and 307 in the year preceding. The general health of the people has remained good, but there was an out-break of plague in almost all the villages. About the time, there was plague raging in the whole of Kathiawad, Gujarat &c., and with all our efforts to keep plague out, the first case occurred in Limbdi about the middle of December last. No difficulty was felt in evacuating the places infested with plague, as people have now learnt the advantages of evacuation. Innoculation was also fairly popular. The result of these two principal measures was that the mortality was comparatively very small. There was an out-break of small-pox also, but it did not assume any serious form. The chief diseases prevalent in the year under report were:—Dysentery, Malarial Fever, Rheumatic affections, Diseases of the nervous sytem, Eye, Ear, Respiratory system, Digestive, Connective tissue, and Skin.

The total number of Surgical operations performed at the Dispensary during the year under report was 280 as against 305 in the last year. Of these, 24 were major and the rest minor. They were mainly Reduction of Dislocation and Fracture, Removal of foreign body from the Ear and the Nose, Opening of Abscesses, Extraction of Teeth, Dilating of sinuses, Passing of catheter, Abscission of moles, Sounding of the bladder, Suturing, &c. &c.

The following table shows poisoning cases treated during the year under report:—

	No. treated	No. cured	No. died.
Bites of Serpents	3	3	0
Bites of Scorpion and other Poisonous insects.	40	40	0
Opium.	1	1	0
	44	44	0

The total cost on account of the dispensary was Rs. 3968 in the year under report as against Rs. 4223 in the previous year.

In the year under report the total number of births and deaths in the State was 990 and 1528 as against 1466 and 1089 in the last year, giving a ratio of 29·2 and 45·1 per thousand of population for the year under report as against 43·2 acd 32·1 for the last year.

Vaccination.

It has continued to be popular. The following comparative table shows the work done in the year under report and in the last year.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1916–17	1531	1223
1917–18	1243	150

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The Education Department has been placed for some time past under the control of Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji as Educational Officer of the State. Mr. Kripashanker S. Shukla, a second class B. A. and a native of Limbdi, has been working as Head Master of the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School. He also does Inspection work with the assistance of Mr. Natharam Jetharam, Deputy Education Inspector. In addition to Inspection work Mr. Natharam is in charge of the Local Taluka School as Head Master. Miss P. E. Sharpe, the Superintendent of the Girls' school at Limbdi is taking great pains to make female education popular, and has lately opened an English class attached to the Girls' school.

Throughout the State. primary education is free. In the High School, no fees are charged from subjects of the Limbdi and Lakhtar States. The English School at Shiani is free to all without distinction, while the English School recently opened at Barwala has a reduced scale of fees. Primary education has been made compulsory in most of the villages where there are schools.

The total cost of education during the year ending 31st October 1917 was Rs. 21231 as against Rs. 21485 in the last year. The amount in the present year has been distributed as under:—

Rs. 10660 Secondary Education.
„ 10571 Primary Education.
21231 Total.

This does not include the cost of maintenance of the 6 schools conducted at the sole expense of the State in 6 of the Barwala villages, the grant to the Taluka School and Girls' School in Barwala and the English School at Barwala.

The total number of Schools is 28.

1	The Sir Jasvatsinhji High School at Limbdi.
1	The Taluka School at Limbdi.
1	The Girls' School. ,,
1	Pathshala. ,,
1	Madresa. ,,
1	English School at Sihani.
20	Primary Schools.
1	Girls' School at Sihani.
1	English School at Barwala.
28	

The number of boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School on 31st March 1918 was 491, showing a decrease of 19 in the last year's number, the daily average attendance being 431·2 in the year under report.

The School has a staff of 15 teachers besides a drawing master, a cricket coach, a gymnastic teacher and a teacher for the Commerce class. Six of the teachers including the Head Master are graduates.

The present school building, though capacious, has not sufficient accommodation for the ever-growing number of students, and the Thakore Saheb, with his characteristic love for education, has been good enough to sanction another building to meet the increasing demand. The new building has been under construction for the last two years. Already four rooms have been completed and several others are under construction. To the new building is also attached a Laboratory Hall built according to the instructions laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

24 Boys presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in March 1917 and 14 were successful.

The drawing class attached to the High School has been doing good work. As Limbdi and Amreli have been made new centres for holding

Examination in Kathiawar the students have got further facilities. Owing to the outbreak of plague in Limbdi no student could appear at the Examination in the year under report.

Due attention is paid to the moral and physical education of the boys. A prayer in Gujarati is specially composed and arrangement made to have it recited in every class before the work began. The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to allot a spacious plot of ground with a Cricket Pitch ready made, where every evening the boys play cricket and foot-ball. The presence of the Kumar Sahebs at the games is a great inpetus to the boys who are taking keen interest in all kinds of games by the example thus set to them. The High School gets a grant of Rs. 100 every year from the Thakore Saheb for cricket.

There is a gymnasium with all the necessary apparatus attached to the High School. The gymnasium teacher is well-qualified for the work and takes a keen interest in it. Some of the boys can perform good feats.

The told number of boys and girls in the primary and secondary Schools is 2276.

The local Pathshala and Madressa have about 40 children. The English School opened last year at Barwala at the hands of A. H. A. Simcox, Exquire, I. C. S., the popular Collector of Ahmedabad, has 34 boys on the register and with the addition of the third standard, the number is sure to increase.

The local Taluka School is accommodated in a well-ventilated and commodious building. For the convenience of young children, a branch has been opened in the heart of the town under the direct supervision of the Taluka School Head Master. The Taluka School has maintained the last year's number on the roll.

The Lady Willingdon Girls' School at Limbdi is making good progress under the care and supervision of Miss P. Sharpe. An English class has been attached to the School and conducted by Miss Sharpe. The result of this class has been satisfactory.

The Pathshala which is meant for imparting a knowledge of Sanskrit has 25 students on the register. It is endowed with 2) scholarships which are open to students from any place without distinction. Free quarters are also supplied to those students who are in need of them.

The Madressa, which has 15 children on the roll, imparts religious instruction to the Mahomedans, side by side with vernacular instruction upto the 2nd Standard. Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal C. S. I. of Rangoon has given handsome donations to the Madressa.

Besides the schools mentioned above, there is 1 indigenous Vernacular School for boys maintained by private enterprize. It is recognised by the State and the Educational Department keeps strict watch over it. The number of boys in the school is 80 and the teaching imparted is upto the 2nd standard.

Over and above maintaining the institutions mentioned above, the State gives special encouragement to education by awarding scholar ships, donations &c. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 25-8-0 p. m. are given to boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School. Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 82 p. m. are awarded to students prosecuting their studies in various other Schools and Colleges. The Pattani Scholarship of Rs. 10 p. m. established sometime ago still continues. The local Pathshala is endowed with scholarships worth Rs. 30 p. m. The Talukdari Girasia Hostel at Dhandhuka receives 2 scholarships of Rs. 5 p. m. each from the State. On the 12th December every year prizes are distributed at the Hostel on behalf of the State to commemorate the Coronation at Delhi of their Imperial Majesties King Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary, and on the 5th of February of every year a feast is given to the students of the Hostel at the expense of the State in memory of their Imperial Majesties' safe return in London.

Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal C. S. I. of Rangoon has given 11 schlorships of the total value of Rs. 27-8-0 p. m. for the benefit of Mahomedan students in the local High School and Madressa.

R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading citizen of Limbdi, has founded scholarships of the total value of Rs. 10 p. m. in the High School for the benefit of students of his caste.

This is not all. The presence of distinguished visitors and guests is availed of to hold gatherings for distribution of prizes or for sports, thereby giving encouragement to young students.

The Thakore Saheb is very keen about the spread of education amongst the Girasias, who do not fail to take advantage of the Thakore

Saheb's kindness. There are at present 42 Girasia boys studying in the local High School.

The Coronation Girasia Hostel opened in Limbdi about 5 years ago affords great facilities to Girasia boys receiving education in the various schools. The expenses of poor boys in the Hostel are borne by the State who has also appointed a Superintendent to look after the boys. The paying boarders have to pay a very moderate charge. The number of boys at present is 9. The new building, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Willingdon during his visit to Limbdi, is now almost completed and will accommodate a large number when quite ready for use.

The Sthanakvasi and Deravasi Jains of Limbdi have hostels for the benefit of the boys of their community. There are about 34 boys at present living in the hostel. They are charged a moderate fee, while some are free. The Deravasi Jain hostel was opened a short time ago, and in performing the opening ceremony the Thakore Saheb was pleased to announce that free boarders of the hostel would be admitted as free students in the High School irrespective of their place of residence.

The above account of the means and measures taken for the spread of education in the State would be incomplete without a brief mention of two funds existing in Limbdi *viz* (1) The poor boys' book fund and (2) The poor boys' clothing fund.

The book fund started about 7 years ago is now in a prosperous condition. It has been receiving special donations from time to time. Out of this fund, the necessary books are supplied to poor boys studying in the local High School. On the birthday anniversary of the Ba Ma Saheb every year, useful books of the value of Rs. 50 are distributed among the students of the various local schools. Similarly, books of the value of Rs. 125 are annually given away to the students of the local schools out of the donations granted by H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, the late Mr. Vinayakrao Bhagvat and the late Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas.

The Audichya Brahmins and the Jains of Limbdi have also made arrangements for the grant of books to the poor students of their respective communities.

The clothing fund started very recently owes its existence to the generosity of the Ba Ma Saheb. During the year under report, alto-

gether 46 boys were supplied with ready-made clothes. The condition of the fund is satisfactory.

The Kunvari Shri Rupali Ba Scholarship of Rs 15 p. m. promised last year to the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi (together with a donation of Rs 5000 to the College from the Rani Saheb) has been awarded to Miss A. Wadia a student from Ahmedabad as no student from Kathiawad has joined the Institution.

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CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one Public Library in Limbdi. It is a free institution and is named the Sir Jasvatsinhji Free Library. The Head Master is the Hon. Secretary, while the Chief Karbhari is the President of the Managing Committee. The Library receives an annual grant of Rs. 250 from the Local Municipality. It subscribes to 4 daily, 4 weekly and 7 monthly papers and magazines. The Thakore Saheb makes a grant of 2 daily and 2 weekly papers and 4 monthly magazines while 1 monthly magazine is presented to the Library by a private gentleman. Additions are being made every year to the stock of books, the present number being 1289 English and 2767 Gujarati as against 1114 English and 2465 Gujarati in the last year.

The total number of books issued in the year under report was 5076.

The project of opening circulating Libraries has met with success and 8 villages are now getting the benefit of the scheme. The arrangement is to keep one cup-board containing 30 books in each village, to be exchanged with other villages every three months. From reports already received, it appears that the people are appreciating the boon, and steps will be taken to extend the system to other villages as occasion requires.

There is one Printing Press, *viz.*, the Sir Jasvantsinhji Printing Press. The Digvijaysinhji Press has ceased to exist in the year under report.

There are three parks or gardens in Limbdi, *viz* (1) The Sir Jasvantsinhji Public Park, (2) The Chhalia garden and (3) The river garden. They have all been maintained in good order.

The Anathashram maintained by the State is existing, but there are no inmates at present owing to good years. The admission to it is free, irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

The social club inaugurated by Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji is flourishing. The Thakore Saheb with his well-known generosity has supplied the want of a house by ordering the construction of a Pavilion at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. The building, the foundation stone of which was laid by H. H. the Maharana Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra in the last year is now almot completed and will be fit for use in a short time. The club now meets daily and is attended by State Officials of rank and position. The Kumar Sahebs make it a point to be present there and the Thakore Saheb, too, graces it with his presence occasionally.

Cordial relations have existed with the neighbouring States and the members of the Staff have generally worked well.

Limbdi,
Dated 31st May 1918.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી.
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1917-1918.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansinhji	Revenue Karbhari & Acting Chief Karbhari	1-4-1917	31-3-1918	
Anupchand Jagjiwan Mody, B. A., L. L. B.	Barwala Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Amratlal Talakshi Mehta, B. A., L. L. B.	Deputy Karbhari	,,	,,	
Vrijlal Jivanbhai Kothari, B. A., L. L. B.	Judicial Karbhari.	,,	,,	
Jadeja Shivsinhji Ramsinhji	Assistant Revenue Karbhari	,,	,,	
Keshavlal Tribhowan Dave, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	,,	,,	
Kripashanker Sukhram B. A.	Head Master.	,,	,,	
Prabhudas Morardas, Agency Pleader.	Special Officer.	,,	,,	
Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of Records.	,,	,,	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંહજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Criminal Procedure Coke. Indian Penal Code. Civil Procedure Code. Contract Act. Evidence Act.	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as in matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.		
Gambling Act. Whipping Act. Cattle Tresspass Act. Heirship. Possession Salt Limitation. Stamp Court fees. Prevention of cruelty to animals Opium. Jail. Small Cause Court. Insolvency. Salami and Sudharai. Municipality. Registration of Documents. Extradition of Criminals. Game. Boiler. Explosive Substance Act. Girassia encumbered estates rules Limbdi Bank Act. Cotton market rules. District Police Act. Endowment rules. Compulsory Education Act. Prohibition of infant marriage rules. Rules for the relief of Agriculturists.	Special Acts for this State.		

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State, 1917-18.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.							
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There
Sappers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	only two
Artillery....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	viceable s
Infantry, ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	ting guns.
Imperial Service Troops.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for during the year 1917-18.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police.	1	85-0-0	1020	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Chief Constables.	2	23 & 16	468	...	...	...	2.	...	2	...	
Head Constables 1st grade	1	14-0-0	168	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
,, 2nd ,,	6	11 to 12	828	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	
,, 3rd ,,	5	10-0-0	600	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	
First Class Constables.	19	9-0-0	2052	...	...	...	19	...	9	...	
Second Class ,,	37	8-0-0	3552	..	...	..	37	...	15	...	
Arab guards Jamadars.	2	40 & 15	660	...	...	...	0	...	2	...	
,, Sepoys.	33	2-8-0to12	3228	...	...	...	0	...	3	...	
Mounted Police Dafedars.	1	26-0-0	312	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
,, Swars.	37	15 to 25	9600	...	...	....	29	...	12	...	
Gunners.	1	3-0-0	36	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
	145		22524 *	...	...	...	100	...	53	....	

*Exclusive of clothing etc.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi ...	62	56	72	62	72	62	40	38	21	13	55	61	55	61	11 Accused awaiting trial in the F. C. M. Court.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi	2099	2311	1807	1262	86	54	

મેઘાભાઈ રતનસીંગજી.

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed, of and cases awaiting trial in the Limbdi State during the year 1917–18.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
42 Theft ... ... 12 Grievous hurt ... 94 Hurt and Insult ... 12 Offences affecting Life 2 Relating to public servant ... ... 5 Relating to marriage 28 Intomidation and annoyance 195	4	191	195	69	83	191	40	6	3	3	13	11	4	40	111	...	...	12	2	4	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	40	

મેઘાભાઈ રતનસીંગજી,

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1917-18.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Presons remaining at the end of year		
		Past year	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Judicial Court. F. C. Magistrate's Court.	130	191	11	62	110	8	...	...	140	191	10	101	40	* 3	...	40	18	* Those are included in columns 14 & 15.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement shewing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	
Judicial Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

St tement showing the Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
Small Cause Court...	2	12	464	258	466	270	454	254	12	16	6256	...	258	...	258	...	...	...	...	98	35	8	113	6264	y. m. d. 0 0-25	
Judicial Court...	1	...	6	10	7	10	7	6	...	4	13238	2	7	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	5	7728	0-4-19	
Munsiff Court...	1	1	52	40	53	41	52	24	1	17	8750	2	36	2	...	36	...	...	...	6	6	...	12	5044	0-2-19	
Total...	4	13	522	308	526	321	513	284	13	37	28244	4	301	3	258	36	2	5	...	104	42	8	130	19036	0-2-21	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Small Cause Court.	73	105	1750	408	219	6064	481	324	7814	376	252	5209	105	72	2605	62	8	2	
Judicial Court ...	15	20	15548	23	12	7743	38	32	23291	18	22	16318	20	10	6973	6	3	1	
Munsiff Court ...	106	115	18831	153	95	13632	259	210	32463	144	126	20304	115	84	12159	42	31	11	
Total...	194	240	36129	584	326	27439	778	566	53568	538	400	41831	240	166	21737	110	42	14	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement shewing the Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits, in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	1	...	....	189	214	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-6-22	0-3 13
Judicial Court.. ...	...	...	16	7	16	7	16	6	...	1	1874	426	8	3	6	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	0-4--4	0-6—9
Total...	...	...	18	8	18	8	18	7	...	1	2063	640	8	4	8	2	1	..	...	...	1	1	0-5-13	0-4-26

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Kaibhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Stations.	No. of prison.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.				
Limbdi	1 Pacca	6	24	40	30	11	6	13		D. H.	
	1 Kacha	4	33	26	37	1	2	1	1024	22-5	
	1 Police Lock-up at Limbdi	0	30	33	30	1	1	0		0-17¼	
Total...		10	87	99	97	13	9	14	1024	11-11	

મેઘાભાઈ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of Documents in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bond.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi ...	180	244	73	103	102	134	...	....	...	...	5	7	177	244	33435	58140	...	...	3	...	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી.

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgage	73	16466	684	103	28742	1075	
Sale deeds	99	16968	2195	134	29398	3535	* Including Darbari fees; does not tally with Appendix XXII which is for Dewali year.
Wills	...	... ...	... ...	...	... .	... ...	
Miscellaneous	5	... ...	36	7	... ...	42	
Total ...	177	33434	2915	244	58140	4652	
Deduct expenditure ...	...	... .	3	...	... ...	3	
Net profit ...	...	... ...	2912 *	...	... ...	4649 *	

મેથાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbd State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Limbdi ...	...	25415	37496	37496	19312 *	18047 *	...	* Iucluding Medical expenses etc.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Limbdi... ...	State.
Inches Cents. 0 0	April 1917
0 91	May 1917
3 37	June 1917
5 44	July 1917
7 74	August 1917
5 17	September 1917
8 45	October 1917
0 0	November 1917
0 0	December 1917
0 0	January 1918
0 0	February 1918
0 0	March 1918
31 8	Total.
22 64	Total of past year.
23 18	Average of past five years.
	Remarks.

મદારસાહેબ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Articles.	During March (Past year).		During March (Present year).		Remarks.
	S.	T.	S.	T.	
Bajri.	9	20	6	0	Seer Tolas. 1 = 80
Wheat.	9	10	6	20	
Juwari.	13	0	12	40	
Gram	10	0	9	0	
Rice	4	20	4	20	
Mug.	9	0	7	20	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

No.	Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	Electric Light	7244	...	7244	...	...	...		
2	Water Works	5027	...	5027	...	...	...		
3	Utara and other buildings ...	1360	...	1360	...	...	...		
4	Telephone	...	69	69	...	...	...		
5	Bunds Palas	855	...	855	...	...	...		
6	New buildings...	29505	...	29505	...	...	...		
	Total...	43991	69	44060	...	...	...		

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1917–18.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 Bullocks.	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding	Load Carrying.	
Limbdi.	1917–18	7015	8519 ×	77	5608 ×	185	174	70	1281	4492	2485	0	36	1294	× Including sucking ones.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPEND X XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 191?-18.

Name of State.	Country spirit		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi.	1	3601	2	4668	1	145	...	...	4	8414	

મેઘાભાઈ રતનજગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1917.

Items.	Rupees.
RECEIPTS.	
(1) Land Revenue.	421925—5—1.
(2) Taxes.	44076—2—4.
(3) Sayer.	179—∞—8.
(4) Salt.	1038—8—0.
(5) Municipal.	10996—2—5.
(6) Customs.	26500-13—5.
(7) Law and Justice.	16024—6—3.
(8) Education.	917—3—0.
(9) Interests.	5450-14—5.
(10) Miscellaneous.	15237—5—0.
(11) Registration fees realized	4465-12—7.
(12) Deposits.	1337-13—0.
(13) Opium Revenue	4658—0—0.
(14) Country Spirit	3601—0—0.
(15) Ganja Revenue	145—0—0.
(16) Tramway.	14677-10—7.
(17) Recovery of advances & Outstandings ...	251436-11—2.
Total. ...	822678—3-11.
EXPENDITURE.	
(1) Administration	45135—5—3.
(2) Jail	1024—2—5.
(3) Police	20759-10—1.
(4) Political.	30743-13—5.
(5) Education	21952—4—9.
(6) Agriculture, Gardens, Forests etc. ...	3713—6—7.
(7) Bardashi	10243—4—3.
(8) Public works	53616—0—4.
(9) Darbar charges	80033—1—9.
(10) Rayasat expenses	102540-15—5.
(11) Allowances, Pensions, Dharmadas. ...	2079-10—3.
(12) Municipal	12646—4—5
(13) Customs.	1048—2-11.
(14) Medical...	4353—1—7.
(15) Salt	18—8—3.
(16) Revenue Servey	1234—3—4.
(17) Miscellaneous	19239-10—8.
(18) Deposits refunded	233—0—0.
(19) Vaccination	383—3—6.
(20) Tramway	5077—1—5.
(21) Advances & Outstandings.	386482-13—6.
Total. ...	802557-12—1.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary... ...	9971	44	38	1	4	1	× 4353	303	× This item is embodied in municipal expenses.
Vaccination	...	...	....	...	...	...	383	...	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1917–18.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
Limbdi State	33862	1466	990	...	476	1089	1528	439	...	43·2	29·2	32·1	45·1	

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbd State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Limbdi State during the year 1917-18.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31s March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secon-dary.	Primary.	
19	19	1 High School ... ... 1 Middle School... ... ... 15 Primary boys' Schools ... 2 Do girls schools... ...	2122	2014	1696	1520	10470	212	9669	In addition to these, there are seven schools solely conducted at the State expenses, one English school in Barwala and six in other villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. This does not include the schoolar ships except those endowed in the High school and the Local Taluka school.

મેઘાભાઇ રતનસીંગજી,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

THE
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
LIMBDI STATE
For the Year 1918-19.

The present Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji ascended the Gadi on 14th April 1908. This is, therefore, the 11th Administration Report during the present *regime*.

—:o:—

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Limbdi is a 2nd Class State in the Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the east by the British Taluka of Dholka, on the south by the Bhavnagar State and the British Taluka of Dhandhuka and on the west by the Wadhwan and Chuda States. Geographically the State is situated between latitude 22°, 54′, 20″. and 22°, 21′, 10″ and longitude 70°, 46′, 20″ and 72°, 15′, 40″.

The State has 49 villages under its full jurisdiction. It also owns 34 Talukdari villages situated within the British Ahmedabad Collectorate.

The area of the State is about 350 square miles.

The population according to the census of 1911 A. D. is 33,862— being 17,149 males and 16,713 females. Out of this, the population of the Limbdi town alone is 11,039 souls. This does not include the population of the Barwala Division.

The average annual revenue of the State, exclusive of the Khadol-Barwala villages, is about Rs. 5,00,000

The total amount of Government tribute paid annually by the State is as follows:—

Rs. 54,474-3-11. Fixed Permanent Jama.

29,076-0-0	Paid into the Kathiawar Agency Treasury on account of the jurisdictional villages of the State.
15,052-0-0	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.
10,346-3-11	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the Khadol-Barwala villages.
1390-0-0	Junagadh Jortalbi paid into the Agency Treasury.
15-13-0	Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.
27-0-1	Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.
55,907-1-0	

Besides the above, the State pays Rs. 700 as fixed local fund contribution on account of the Khadol-Barwala villages. The State also pays Rs. 1308 as the fluctuating assessment on account of Vasna, Rs. 71-12-0 as local fund cess on the same and Rs. 875 as the Barwala Gujrati School contribution.

The Rulers of this State belong to the Jhala clan of Rajputs and their succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture. Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji was born on 11th July 1868 and has 4 Kumars and 2 Kunvaris.

The heir-apparent, Yuvraj Shri Digvijay asinhji, was born on 10th April 1896. He has been married to Kunvari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Kesarisinhji, Maharaja of Idar. The other Kumars are K. S. Pratapsinhji, K. S. Fatehsinhji and K. S. Ghanashyamsinhji.

Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji, having nearly finished the course at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, proceeded to England in April 1912 for further studies and joined the Eton College. Having prosecuted his studies there for nearly two years, he returned here in October 1913. At Eton he secured the good opinion of the Head Master as well as of the staff by his industry, good manners and social nature. In May 1914 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra—Dun where he gave complete satisfaction to the authorities by his progress. Owing to the breaking out of the War, Major Ricketts, Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, was transferred to active service and no other officer to replace him being available, the Imperial Cadet Corps had to be temporarily closed, indefinitely. K. S. Digvijayasinhji could not, therefore, rejoin it. He is now associated in the work of administration of the State by being placed at the head of every department.

The three younger Kumars have just proceeded to England for education.

The two Kunvari Sahebs are making good progress under the supervision of Miss P. E. Sharpe.

The year under report saw the end of the world-wide war in which the British and Allied Governments came out victorious, giving a death-blow to German Militarism. The Victory Festival was celebrated in Limbdi on the 22nd, 23rd and 27th November 1918. On the 27th all public buildings were decorated with flags and buntings; a salute of 31 guns was fired in the morning; sweetmeats were distributed among the children of the town assembled in the compound of the Digbhuvan Palace; prizes were distributed in the Lady Willingdon Girls' School and the prisoners and the poor were feasted. The Thakore Saheb was pleased to announce a grant of Rs. 5000/ for supplying clothes and grain to the poor and Rs. 2000/ were placed at the disposal of the Mahajan for providing grass for cattle. There was also an evening party followed by a Cinema show and the Yuvaraj Saheb distributed photographs of Their Imperial Majesties The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

The second birth-day of K. S. Ram Rajendrasinhji, heir-apparent to Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji, was duly celebrated on the 20th March

1919. The following are amongst the several concessions graciously announced by the Thakore Saheb on the occasion:—

(1) Grant of Rs. 1000/ to the Permanent Fnud of the local Panjrapole.
(2) Opening of a Native Dispensary to be called " The Rana Shri Muluji Native Dispensary."
(3) Grant of special concessions to the holders of Brahmania lands.
(4) Writing off old debts amounting to Rs. 10,000/.

The Rani Saheb having expressed a desire to give a donation of Rs. 20,000/ for a Zenana Hospital, it was announced that a Hospital to be called "The Rani Saheb Shri Baluba Zenana Hospital" be opened, the cost of maintenance of the same being borne by the State.

At the invitation of the Thakore Saheb, His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Ghanashyamsinhji Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, came to Limbdi to perform the ceremony of handing over to the younger Kumar Sahebs the " Lekhs " of their Giras given to them by the State in appanage. A special Durbar was held for the occasion in the morning of the 25th February 1919 which was attended by the State officials, Bhayats, subjects &c. The Chief Karbhari read out the " Lekh " describing the Giras granted to the Kumar Sahebs and also a special order conferring on them the title of " Raj Rana " together with the concessions attached to the same. A present of a thousand sovereigns to each of the three younger Kumar Sahebs from the private purse of the Yuvaraj Saheb on this auspicious occasion was also announced at the time. His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb then handed over to the Kumar Sahebs the " Lekhs " and also gave them Poshak. Raj Rana Shri Pratapsinhji having replied on behalf of the three Kumar Sahebs, the Thakore Saheb thanked in suitable terms H. H. The Maharaja Raj Saheb for the trouble he took in coming over to Limbdi to perform the ceremony.

The Municipality of Limbdi took advantage of the visit of H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb to present him with an address of congratulation on the British Government having permanently raised the salute of the Dhrangadhra State to 13 guns and having permanently conferred the title of " Maharaja " on the Ruler of the Dhrangadhra State.

His Highness was also good enough to perform the opening ceremony of the King George V Coronation Rajput Hostel, the foundation stone of which had been laid by H. E. The Lord Willingdon in 1916. The building has cost the State Rs. 12,491. The Thakore Saheb in requesting His Highness to perform the ceremony announced a grant of Rs. 500/ for furniture &c. and also stated that the management of the Hostel which was till then with the State was handed over to a Committee, the State paying a monthly grant towards the maintenance of the same. His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb was also pleased to announce an annual grant of Rs. 400/ to the Hostel.

The demise of His Highness Sir Shermohamadkhanji Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur was a great loss to the Limbdi State. The relations of the States of Palanpur and Limbdi have been very cordial since

a long time and it is gratifying to note that Limbdi was the first State to be visited officially by His Highness Talemohamadkhanji, the present Nawab Saheb after his accession to the Gadi. During his stay in Limbdi, His Highness was good enough to perform the ceremony of opening the building for the Shri Ghanashyamsinhji Club on the 24th February 1919. He kindly consented to become an honorary member of the Club and presented it with a sum of Rs. 1000/. The Limbdi Municipality presented His Highness with a congratulatory address on the 23rd February.

The monsoon of 1918 A. D. having proved a failure, it became evident that steps were necessary for the relief of cattle and poor people. As soon as the first signs of distress appeared, a Municipal shop was opened in Limbdi and Rs/. 25,000 were placed at its disposal by the State for purchasing grain. The shop imported various kinds of grains and became the centre for distributing the same not merely in all the villages of the State but also in the villages of the Bhoika Thana. It considerably helped in keeping down the prices of food-grains and was thus a source of great relief to the people of all classes. A grant of Rs. 5000/ was made to the famine fund and Rs. 2000 were given to the Mahajan for buying grass. The large stock of Banti in the State ware-house is being liberally sold to the people and about Rs 50,000 have been advanced to the cultivators as Tagavi. The stock of grass in the State was supplemented by importing about 20000 mds. from various places and the same has been supplied to the cultivators &c. at cost price. As some difficulty was experienced in bringing the grass purchased by the State, the Dhrangadhra State was good enough to lend a large quantity for the time being, for which the State offers its grateful thanks to H. H. The Maharaja Raj Saheb and Dewan Saheb Mansinhji C. I. E., The Bid root that is found in the Nal has been the chief mainstay of the poor people in these times. Experience of the past few years has shown that the quantity of Bid is decreasing every year. The cause of this has not yet been ascertained, but it is a source of anxiety for the present. It is evident that the present famine is mostly a fodder famine. The distress amongst men is slight, mostly due to abnormally high prices. It has not been found necessary to open any relief works; on the other hand, labour is scarce and it is difficult to get sufficient men for digging tanks &c. It is hoped that with the prompt and effective measures taken by the State, we shall be able to tide over the present famine without much difficulty.

Along with the other parts of the Province-even the whole of India-this State also had a visitation of the Influenza epidemic. Fortunately there was hearty co-operation of the people with the State authorities in putting a stop to the ravages caused by the disease. While the State authorities were doing their best, the people had a dispensary of their own under the auspices of the Merchants' Club, where the private medical practitioners gave all possible help and the band of enthusiastic volunteers from the people moved about in the town and villages, thereby minimising the distress to the highest possible extent. It is a great satisfaction that the mortality owing to the epidemic was comparatively very low in the State.

There have been some changes in the personnel of the staff that deserve mention. Rana Shri Meghabhai Ratansinhji resigned his post of Chief Karbhari on 9th October 1918 but the State, unwilling to have his relations severed with the State and in consideration of his most valuable services to the State in the past, asked him to continue on full pay, doing some special work with the designation of Vizier. Mr. Anupchand J. Mody, who till now worked as Barwala and Political Karbhari, was appointed as Chief Karbhari. On the same date, Jadeja Shri Shivsinhji Ramsinhji, who was working as Assistant Revenue Karbhari, was appointed Acting Revenue Karbhari. The sad and untimely death of Mr. Kripashanker S. Shukla, Head Master, Sir J. High School, having caused a vacancy in the Education Department, Mr. Amritlal D. Pandya, First Asstt., was appointed to act as Head Master, Sir J. High School. Mr. C. C. Sutaria B. A., was appointed acting Education Karbhari on 28-3-19.

The Thakore Saheb having proceeded to England with the younger Kumar Sahebs, the administration of the State is conducted by Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji during his absence. It is likely that the Thakore Saheb will be away for about 3 or 4 months. He will return as soon as the Kumar Sahebs are settled in England.

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CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

The system of revenue collection prevailing in the villages of the State is mostly the Vighoti system, while that in the villages of the Barwala Division is mostly Bhag-batai. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are well known. While, under the Vighoti system the cultivators feel that they are masters of what they produce, the Bhag-batai system is more elastic and self-adjusting. The cultivators have not yet learned to preserve the advantages of a good year under the Vighoti system and they succumb at the very first lean year or drought. The Bhag-batai system is more beneficial to them in such cases.

The Vighoti is levied under two instalments *viz.* 12½ p. c. on the 5th of January and 87½ p. c. on the 15th of April every year. Under the Bhag-batai system, besides taking a certain share in the produce, called Vaje, the State levies certain cesses in cash, such as Santi Vero, Kangari, Tolamni, Zunpadi Pagar &c. &c.

The season of Samvat 1974 was rather favourable, the rainfall being both timely and sufficient. The area under crops in the year under report was 1,05,650 acres against 97,200 acres in the preceding year. The favourable season was the cause of the increased area being under crops.

The number of wells and tanks has remained almost the same. These are used for purposes of irrigation and drinking.

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CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation:—The State is mostly guided by the spirit of the British Laws. Special Rules and Laws have been framed for regulating matters like Gambling, Whipping, Cattle.trespass, Heirship, Salt, Opium, Limitation, Stamp, Court Fees, Prevention of Cruelty to animals, Municipality, Registration, Inspection of Boilers, Relief of agriculturists, etc. etc.

Military force:—None is maintained by the State. There are two guns which are serviceable for firing salutes.

Police:—The regular police force consists of a Superintendent of Police, 2 chief constables, an officer in charge of mounted police, 69 foot police, 37 mounted police and 1 gunner—total 111 men. Besides this number, there are 2 Arab Jamadars and 33 Arab Sepoys who guard the treasury, Darbar palace &c.

The working of the police has been on the whole satisfactory. (Appendices V, VI and VII). The total number of offences reported to the police during the year under report was 70 as against 56 in the last year. Out of 98 persons sent up for trial 78 were convicted, thus giving a percentage of 79 as against a percentage of 61 in the previous year. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was respectively Rs. 7506 and Rs. 5168 as against Rs. 2311 and Rs. 1262 in the year preceding, the percentage of recovery thus being 68 in the year under report as against 54 in the last year.

It is satisfactory to note that there was no dacoity, murder or any other serious offence committed during the year under report, nor was there any appreciable increase in the number of offences.

Village Police:—The total number is 223. Some of these are paid in cash, while some are land-holding pasaitas and jivaidars. Their duty is to guard the villages, to assist the regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes and to help in the collection of revenue. In most of the villages the Paka Pagi system has been introduced and it has been found to work well.

The total cost of the regular police force in the year under report has been Rs. 20,740 as against Rs. 20,759 in the last year.

The ratio of the regular police force to the population is 4 per thousand and to the area ·4 per square mile.

The Superintendent of Police, Rana Shri Devisinhji, is careful and hard-working and knows his work well. He keeps moving about in the villages and exercises proper supervision over those working under him.

Criminal Justice:—There are 3 Courts *viz*:-(1) The Hazur Court, (2) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (3) The First Class Magistrate's Court. The Judicial Karbhari has the powers of a Sessions Court. He hears appeals against the decisions of the First Class Magistrate and tries all cases committed to his court by the First Class Magistrate. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State.

There was no appeal to the Hazur Court in the year under report. There were 5 appeals to the Judicial Karbhari's Court against the decision of the First Class Magistrate, in 1 of which the order of the lower court was modified, in three the order was reversed and in one case further enquiry was ordered. The F. C. Class Magistrate tried 256 persons, out of whom 25 were discharged, 122 acquitted, 102 convicted and 3 were committed. 4 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year (*vide* Appendices VIII and IX).

Civil Justice:—There are 4 Courts *viz*:—(1) The Hazur Court (2). The Court of Small Causes, (3) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (4) The Munsiff's Court. The Munsiff is empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 500. The Judicial Karbhari hears appeals against the decisions of the Munsiff's Court and tries all civil suits beyond the powers of the Munsiff. The Hazur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State. The Small Causes Court, which is presided over by the officer presiding in the Hazur Court, tries money suits of the value of Rs. 100.

204 suits of the value of Rs. 6002 were filed in the Small Causes Court in the year under report, there being a balance of 16 at the end of the last year. Out of this 211 suits of the total value of Rs. 6043 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 9. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 15 cases of the value of Rs. 8158 were filed, out of which the Court disposed of 12, the total value being Rs. 16133. The Munsiff's Court admitted 64 suits of the total value of Rs. 10480, there being an opening balance of 17. The number of suits disposed of by the Munsiff was 79 of the value of Rs. 14895 (Appendix X).

The Small Causes Court entertained 128 fresh applications for execution of decrees, the opening balance being 72. The total number of applications disposed of in the year under report is 180, leaving a balance of 20. The Judicial Karbhari's Court entertained 15 fresh applications of the value of Rs. 9063, while there was a balance of 10 of the value of Rs. 6973. Out of these, 19 applications of the value of Rs. 12730 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 6 of the value of Rs. 3306. The Munsiff's Court admitted 82 new applications of the value of Rs. 11801, while there was a balance of 84 of the value of Rs. 12159. The total number disposed of was 113 of the value of Rs. 16531, leaving a balance of 53 applications of the value of Rs. 7429. Most of these applications being against agriculturists and relating to the sale of agricultural produce, can be disposed of at the end of the season. (Appendix XI).

There were 2 appeals filed in the Hazur Court in the year under report, of which, has been disposed of, the decision of the Lower Court being confirmed. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 16 appeals were admitted; 17 have been disposed of, the Court having confirmed the decision of the Lower Court in 6, reversed in 5 and amended in 6. The average duration of appeals in the Hazur Court has been 4 months and 25 days, and in the Judicial Karbhari's Court 4 months and 2 days. (Appendix XII).

Mr. Vrijlal J. Kothari, B. A. L. L. B., is the Judicial Karbhari.

He is a native of Limbdi and is an old servant of the State. His work has always been satisfactory.

Extradition:—There has been no want of reciprocity in the matter of extradition. During the year under report 3 persons were surrendered to this State for trial, whereas 11 were handed over by this State to other States etc.

Prisons:—There is one prison and it is situated at Limbdi. It is a pucca building with sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the State. 59 prisoners were admitted in the jail in the year under report, the number remaining from the last year being 13. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year is 4. The daily average attendance in the year under report has been 5 as against 6 in the previous year. Thr prisoners are generally employed on gardening, digging and such other work. The total cost on account of the Jail has been Rs. 828. The average period of the accused under trial has been 8 days (Appendix XIII). There was neither any death among the prisoners nor any epidemic disease in the Jail. The Health of the prisoners has remained good throughout the year.

Registration:—In the year under report 282 documents of the value of Rs. 80043 were registered as against 244 of the value of Rs. 58140 in the last year, the fees realised for the same being Rs. 6102 and Rs. 4652 respectively. The documents were mostly mortgage and sale deeds and other money-bonds. (Appendices XIV and XV).

Municipal Administration:—In the few States in Kathiawar where the people have a voice in managing their own municipal affairs. Limbdi occupies a prominent place. The Thakore Saheb is the Patron and the Chief Karbhari the President of the Town Municipality. The general body of the Municipality consists of 12 official members appointed by the State and 18 non-official members elected from the various communities. Almost every community of some importance has its representative on the general body. The general body elects a Managing Committee, the Chairman of which is a non-official member approved by the Thakore Saheb. The appointment of the Municipal Secretary is made by the State. The State has made a grant of several heads of revenue to the Municipality, and the deficit, if any, is made up by a special grant. The departments managed by the Municipality are conservancy, road-making and repairing, gardens and parks, street-lighting, general sanitation, drinking-water supply &c. The State bears the complete expenses of the water works system which supplies water to the various gardens and several other institutions. It is expected that in a short time the whole town will get the benefit of the water works system. This expenditure is over and above the grant made to the Municipality by the State. The total receipts of the Municipality in the year under report were Rs. 7993 while the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 15182 (Appendix XVI.) There were 2 meetings of the general body and 34 of the Managing Committee in the year under report. The non-official members take an active interest in the affairs of the town.

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CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather, Crops &c:—The rainfall in the last season was 4·61 inches as against 31·8 inches in the preceding season and 23·05 inches the average of the last five years. There was thus a practical failure of the monsoon and hence a total failure of the crops.

The maximum temperature recorded in the year under report in Limbdi was 114° Fahr. in shade in the month of May, the minimum being 54° in February. There was an outbreak of influenza in almost all villages of the State.

Wages, labour and food grains:—The supply of labour is very small compared to the increasing demand for it. The rates of wages have gone up much higher, the chief reasons being (1) high prices of food and (2) the continuously increasing demand. Various other sources of labour have opened of late, and hence agricultural labour has become very dear. People are flocking to large cities where the growing manufacturing and other industries absorb a large proportion of labour. The cost of production and distribution is thus naturally greater. The following table shows the maximum, and minimum rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour prevailing in the year under report.

	Maximum	Minimum
Carpenter... ...	... 1—1-0	1-0-0
Mason	... 1—4-0	1-0-0
Male labourer ...	... 0-10-0	0-7-0
Female labourer...	... 0—8-0	0-5-0

The prices of food-stuffs have remained unusually high. Juari, Bajri and Wheat are the staple food-grains on this side. Their prices during March last were 5 seers, 4 seers, and 4 seers 20 tolas respectively per rupee against 12 seers 4 tolas, 6 seers, and 6 seers 20 tolas in the previous year. The maximum price of wheat was 3 seers and 72 tolas per rupee in March 1919, the minimum being 6 seers and 53 tolas per rupee in April 1918. Juari and Bajri ranged from 4 seers and 3 seers and 26 tolas to 8 seers and 6 seers and 32 tolas respectively during the year under report.

Forest:—There is none in the State. The country in Jhalawad and *Bhal* is most unfavourable for the growth of trees and much more for rearing any kind of forest. Attempts are, however, being made to plant Babul, Nim and other trees in certain places. The agricultural officer has been entrusted with this work.

Agriculture:—The State has for some time past engaged the services of an agricultural expert to carry on experiments in various directions. He has commenced his work since July 1915 and the results are awaited with interest both by the State and the cultivators. Arrangements have been made to start irrigation near the village of Gunjar where a big well has been sunk and water will be raised by steam power. A similar experiment has been made near Limbdi, where a well with about 10 kos of water has been sunk and water is lifted

by a pump worked by an Oil-Engine. The farm is named "Rama Van" and as the water is sweet, it is hoped the experiment will prove successful

Boring operations are started at three places in the State-(1) near Limbdi, (2) near the village of Rojasar and (3) near the village of Fatehpur. It is expected that water will be tapped at a depth of about 160 feet in Limbdi and Rojasar. In Fatehpur it might perhaps be necessary to go down several hundred feet. As soon as these works are over, it is intended to commence boring in other villages.

Trade and Manufacture:—The town of Limbdi once enjoyed the proud position of being the centre of all trade in Kathiawad. Owing to its geographical situation, all trade between Kathiawad and Gujarat passed through Limbdi. The silting of the port of Dholera and the opening of the Bhavnagar Railway gave a death-blow to this commercial greatness, and with the disappearance of trade, the population began to decrease. Signs of a re-awakening are apparant since the accession to the Gadi of the present Thakore Saheb. The opening of the Cotton Market and the Limbdi Bank have given great impetus to trade. The erection of the Cotton Press and the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory have added to the commercial activity, and the general encouragement to all kinds of trade and industries have opened a new era in Limbdi, and it is hoped that in a short time, Limbdi will occupy a front place in the cities of Kathiawad as regards commerce, industries and manufactures.

The Cotton Press was first started in 1909. The whole of the country being cotton-producing, there was a great need for a Press and it was supplied by the Thakore Saheb who at once saw that besides being productive, the Press would be the means of attracting a large portion of cotton trade to Limbdi. Notwithstanding the high prices of coal, iron, hessian cloth and labour, there has not been a proportionate increase in the pressing charges. Every kind of facility is given to persons bringing their cotton to the Press. Recently a godown has been erected for storing bales until they are despatched by rail. A further addition has been made to these facilities by connecting the Press with the Railway Station by the Tramway. That all these facilities are appreciated by the outside public is evident from the fact that besides cotton from the Limbdi territories, a large portion comes from the territories of Chuda, Sayla, Wadhwan, Ranpur, Dhundhuka &c. During the last season 16,938 full-pressed bales were turned out of the Press. It is expected that the number of bales in this season will be hardly 1500 as the cotton crop is a total failure.

The Cotton Market was established in Limbdi in 1910-11. This led to the opening of branches by some of the well-known firms of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, &c. This has created healthy competition in trade and has thus benefited the traders, agriculturists, State and all concerned. Limbdi cotton enjoys good reputation in the Colaba Market and fetches fair price, because all possible means have been adopted to prevent fraud.

There are three ginning factories within the limits of the State—two being situated in Limbdi proper and one in the village of Panshina. The oldest factory belongs to R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a pleader and

enterprising citizen of Limbdi. It has 60 gins and was erected many years ago. As it was not able to cope with the growing cotton trade, it was found necessary to erect another factory in Limbdi. This was the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory started in 1912. It commenced with 30 gins, but owing to the increase in work the number of gins has now been raised to 80. The third factory belongs to Sheth Rehimtulla Alibhai of Dholera. It is situated in Panshina, an important village of the State and has 32 gins. It need not be mentioned that all the factories have got enough work.

The Pratapsinhji Factory consisting of a flour and rice mill erected three years ago has been working fairly well.

The handloom weaving factory started under the special patronage of the Thakore Saheb some five years ago has continued to do good work. The work done is of a superior quality, being gold and silver thread embroidery work of exquisite patterns. To encourage the industry, the State has provided extensive quarters rent-free to the artizans and has remitted all municipal duties for a period of five years. Even financial help is extended to them in case of necessity. There are 8 looms working at present, and the demand for their work is increasing. The distinguished visitors to Limbdi do not fail to pay a visit to the factory which thereby receives proper encouragement.

There are a number of other handlooms in Limbdi as well as in other villages where Dungari cloth is prepared. The cloth woven at the village of Mojidad is of a particularily fine quality and there is great demand for it.

Another industry worth mentioning is the making of ivory bangles.

The Limbdi Bank opened in 1910 has fully justified its existence by giving the necessary relief to cultivators and coming to the aid of merchants in times of necessity. It is in charge of a competent Manager over whom a Board of Directors with the Chief Karbhari as President exercises control. The following table shows the working of the Bank.

	Subscribed Capital	Fixed deposits.	Savings Bank deposits	Loans to merchants	Loans to Agriculturists	Miscellaneous Loans.
1918	59386	10547	35794	14380	33051	14380
1919	59386	10649	75819	19835	57003	8352

With a view to encourage trade and give facilities to the people several alterations have been made in the rates of customs duties; although it is too early yet to judge of the results, the trade in the city seems to be reviving.

The total imports in the year under report were valued at Rs. 1980718 as against Rs. 1372004 in the past year. The chief articles of import are food-grains, cloth, sugar, molasses, &c. The exports are chiefly cotton, cotton-seeds, wheat, ivory bangles, coarse cloth, ghee &c.

There are white stone quarries at Pandri and Acharda, but the stone is of an inferior quality and does not seem to be in large quantities. Good stone has to be imported from Porbandar and Dhrangadhra.

Public works:—In the year under report, the total amount debited under this head is Rs. 97129. This, however, does, not represent correctly the actual cost of the works going on. The King George V Coronation Hostel, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Willingdon in 1916 A. D. has now been completed at a total cost of Rs. 12491. Similarly the building for the Shri Ghanashyamsinhji Club has also been completed and cost Rs. 11075. The extension to the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School is almost completed and so also is the work of one of the residential buildings for the three younger Kumar Sahebs.

Post Offices:—There are 11 Post Offices in the State including the one at Limbdi. The office at Limbdi is a combined Post and Telegraph Office, while the villages of Sihani, Jambu, Ralol, Pansina, Balol, Hadala, Pachham, Gunjar, Rangpur and Mojidad have Post Offices which are managed by School Masters.

Mint:—There is none in the State, the British Indian coin being the legal tender.

General condition of People:—As shown above, the general condition of the people of many classes is improving. Labourers and artizans are in a prosperous condition, as their wages have considerably increased. All efforts of the State are directed towards ameliorating the condition of the agriculturists and traders and it is satisfactory to note that better signs are appearing. Under the guidance of the Thakore Saheb it has been the general policy of the State to keep in reserve one year's stock of grain and grass as a provision against any contingency that may arise owing to the scarcity of rain or any other causes. This has stood us in good stead on many occasions when the failure of rains caused immense scarcity of fodder in the whole province. There was not much stress on the resources of the State and the people were secure about getting an adequate supply of grain and fodder whenever wanted.

There was no immigration or emigration worthy of note.

The agricultural stock shows a decrease owing to the difficulty of obtaining fodder. It has not been possible to try to save old and useless animals.

The revenue on account of country spirits is Rs. 3601; the receipts on account of opium and Ganja farm were Rs. 7363 and 150 respectively. The number of shops has remained the same as in the last year *viz.* one for country liquor and Ganja each and 2 for opium.

Natural salt is produced in the Deopura Nulla. It is nearly sufficient for local consumption, but if there is any deficit, salt is imported from either Bhavnagar or Dhrangadhra. Every care is taken to prevent smuggling.

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CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Appendix XXII contains the figures showing the gross revenue and expenditure of the State.

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CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics &c.

There is one dispensary at Limbdi. It is a purely charitable institution and is in charge of Mr. K. T. Dave, L. M. & S., Chief Medical Officer of the State, who is discharging his duties carefully. The Dispensary has a pucca building with 2 wards having accommodation for 12 in-patients. The Chief Medical Officer is provided with separate quarters in the same compound.

The total number of patients treated in the year under report was 8618 out-door and 50 in-door as against 9971 and 44 respectively in the last year, the daily average number being 285 in the year under report and 303 in the year preceding. The general health of the people has remained good, but there was an out-break of influenza in almost all the villages in the middle of September 1918 when it had generally spread in the whole of Kathiawad, Gujarat &c. It lasted for two months and was responsible for 1063 deaths in the whole State. The Chief Medical Officer and the hospital staff worked hard and acquitted themselves very creditably. The chief diseases prevalent in the year under report were:—Dysentery, Malarial Fever, Rheumatic affections, Diseases of the nervous system, Eye, Ear, Respiratory system, Digestive system, Connective tissue, and Skin.

The total number of Surgical operations performed at the Dispensary during the year under report was 274 as against 286 in the last year. Of these, 21 were major and the rest minor. They were mainly, Reduction of Dislocations and Fractures, Removal of foreign body from the Ear, Nose and fore-arm, Opening of Abscesses, Extraction of Teeth, Dilating of sinuses, Passing of catheter, Abscission of moles, Sounding of bladder, Suturing, amputation of leg, obstructed labour, &c. &c.

The following table shows poisoning cases treated during the year under report:—

	No. treated.	No. cured.	No. died.
Bites of Serpents	3	2	1
Stings of Scorpion and other Poisonous insects.	23	23	0
Opium.	5	5	0
	31	30	1

The total cost on account of the dispensary was Rs 3188 in the year under report as against Rs. 3968 in the previous year.

In the year under report the total number of births and deaths in the State was 1085 and 2100 as against 990 and 1528 in the last year, giving a ratio of 32 and 62 per thousand of population for the year under report as against 29·2 and 45·1 for the last year.

Vaccination.

It has continued to be popular. The following comparative table shows the work done in the year under report and in the last year.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-vaccination.
1917–18	1243	150
1918–19	1257	0

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CHAPTER VII.

Education.

The Education Department has remained for the most part of the year under the control and supervision of Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji as Educational Karbhari. The death of Mr. Kripashanker S. Shukla, Head Master of the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School and Education Inspector was a great loss to the Department. Mr. Amritlal D. Pandya, B. A., 1st Asstt. has been appointed to act as Head Master and Education Inspector. Mr. C C. Sutaria has been recently appointed as Education Karbhari. Mr. Natharam has been relieved of Inspection work and is now in sole charge of the local Taluka School, Mr. Harikrishna Pragji being appointed as Asstt. Inspector. Miss P. E. Sharpe, the Superintendent of the Girls' school at Limbdi is taking great pains to make female education popular.

Throughout the State primary education is free. In the High School, no fees are charged from subjects of the Limbdi and Lakhtar States. The English School at Shiani is free to all without distinction, while the English School recently opened at Barwala has a reduced scale of fees. Primary education has been made compulsory in most of the villages where there are schools.

The total cost of education during the year ending 31st October 1919 was Rs. 24,866 as against Rs. 21,231 in the last year. The amount in the present year has been distributed as under:—

Rs.	12,931	Secondary Education.
,,	11,935	Primary Education.
	24,866	Total.

This does not include the cost of maintenance of the 6 schools conducted at the sole expense of the State in 6 of the Barwala villages, the grant to the Taluka School and Girls' School in Barwala and the English School at Barwala.

The total number of Schools is 29.

1	The Sir Jasvatsinhji High School at Limbdi.
1	The Taluka School No. 1 at Limbdi.
1	,, ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,
1	The Girls' School ,,
1	Pathshala. ,,
1	Madresa. ,,
1	English School at Sihani.
20	Primary Schools.
1	Girls' School at Sihani.
1	English School at Barwala.
29	

The number of boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School on 31 March 1919 was 461, showing a decrease of 30 in the last year's number, the daily average attendance being 400·7 in the year under report.

The school has a staff of 15 teachers besides a drawing master, a cricket coach, a gymnastic teacher and a teacher for the Commerce class. Six of the teachers including the Head Master are graduates.

The present school building, though capacious, had not sufficient accommodation for the increasing number of students, and the Thakore Saheb, with his characteristic love for education, has been good enough to sanction another building to meet the increasing demand. The new building has been under construction for the last three years. Already six rooms have been completed and several others are under construction. To the new building is also attached a Laboratory Hall built according to the instructions laid down by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

20 Boys presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in March 1918 and 13 were successful.

The drawing class attached to the High School has been doing good work as usual. Two candidates appeared for the Elementary and two for the Intermediate Examination.

Due attention is paid to the moral and physical education of the boys. A prayer in Gujarati is specially composed and arrangement made to have it recited in every class before the daily work begins. The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to allot a spacious plot of ground with two Cricket Pitches ready made, where every evening the boys play cricket and foot-ball. The presence of the Kumar Sahebs at the games is a great inpetus to the boys who are taking keen interest in all kinds of games by the example thus set to them. The High School gets a grant of Rs. 100 every year from the Thakore Saheb for cricket.

There is a gymnasium with all the necessary apparatus attached to the High School. The gymnasium teacher is well qualified for the work and takes a keen interest in it. Some of the boys can perform good feats.

The total number of boys and girls in the primary and secondary Schools is 1949.

The local Pathshala and Madressa have about 83 children, while the English School at Barwala has 26 boys on the register.

The local Taluka School is accommodated in a well-ventilated and commodious building. For the convenience of young children, a branch has been opened at the other end of the town and is now designated Taluka School No. 2.

The Lady Willingdon Girls' School at Limbdi is making good progress under the care and supervision of Miss P. Sharpe. The English class which had been attached to the School has been discontinued as it was not found to be prospering.

The Pathshala which is meant for imparting a knowledge of Sanskrit has 21 students on the register. It is endowed with 21 scholarships

which are open to students from any place without distinction. Free quarters are also supplied to those students who are in need of them. The Madressa, which has 62 children on the roll, imparts religious instruction to the Mahomedans, side by side with vernacular instruction upto the 2nd Standard. Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal C. S I. of Rangoon has given handsome donations to the Madressa.

Besides the schools mentioned above, there is one indigenous Vernacular School for boys maintained by private enterprize. It is recognised by the State and the Educational Department keeps strict watch over it. The number of boys in the school is 96 and the teaching imparted is upto the 2nd standard.

Over and above maintaining the institutions mentioned above, the State gives special encouragement to education by awarding scholarships, donations &c. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 9 p. m. are given to boys studying in the Sir Jasvatsinhji High School. Scholarships of tho total value of Rs. 48 p. m. are awarded to students prosecuting their studies in Colleges. The Pattani Scholarship of Rs. 10 p. m. established sometime ago still continues. The local Pathshala is endowed with scholarships worth Rs. 30 p. m. The Talukdari Girasia Hostel at Dhandhuka receives 2 scholarships of Rs. 5 p. m. each from the State. On the 12th December every year prizes are distributed at the Hostel on behalf of the State to commemorate the Coronation at Delhi of Their Imperial Majesties King-Emperor George V and Queen-Empress Mary, and on the 5th of February of every year a feast is given to the students of the Hostel at the expense of the State in memory of Their Imperial Majesties' safe return in London.

Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal C. S. I. of Rangoon has given 18 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 39 p. m. for the benefit of Mahomedan students in the local High School and Madressa.

R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a leading citizen of Limbdi, has founded scholarships of the total value of Rs. 10 p. m. in the High School for the benefit of students of his caste.

The Thakore Saheb is very keen about the spread of education amongst the Girasias, who do not fail to take advantage of the Thakore Saheb's kindness. There are at present 33 Girasia boys studying in the local High School, 83 in the Primary Schools in the State and 2 in the Fergusson College at Poona.

The Coronation Girasia Hostel opened in Limbdi about 6 years ago affords great facilities to Girasia boys receiving education in the various schools. The expenses of poor boys in the hostel are borne by the State who has also appointed a Superintendent to look after the boys. The paying boarders have to pay a very moderate charge. The number of boys at present is 5. The new building, the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency Lord Willingdon during his visit to Limbdi, is now ready for use. It was formally opened by H H. The Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra on 25th February 1919.

The Sthanakvasi and Deravasi Jains of Limbdi have hostels for the benefit of the boys of their community. There are about 59 boys at present living in the hostel. They are charged a moderate fee, while

some are free, The Deravasi Jain hostel was opened two years ago, and in performing the opening ceremony the Thakore Saheb was pleased to announce that free boarders of the hostel would be admitted as free students in the High School irrespective of their place of residence. Several boys have taken advantage of this concession.

The above account of the means and measures taken for the spread of education in the State would be incomplete without a brief mention of two funds existing in Limbdi *viz* (1) The poor boys' book fund and (2) The poor boys' clothing fund.

The book fund started about 8 years ago is now in a prosperous condition. It has been receiving special donations from time to time. Out of this fund, the necessary books are supplied to poor boys studying in the local High School. On the birthday anniversary of the Ba Ma Saheb every year, useful books of the value of Rs. 50 are distributed among the students of the various local schools. Similarly books of the value of Rs. 125 are annually given away to the students of the local schools out of the donations granted by H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, the late Mr. Vinayakrao Bhagvat and the late Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas.

The Audichya Brahmins and the Jains of Limbdi have also made arrangements for the grant of books to the poor students of their respective communities.

The clothing fund started two years ago owes its existence to the generosity of the Ba Ma Saheb. During the year under report, only 3 boys came forth to take advantage of it The condition of the fund is satisfactory.

The Kunvari Shri Rupali Ba Scholarship of Rs. 15 p. m. promised last year to the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi (together with a donation of Rs. 5000 to the College from the Rani Saheb) has been awarded to Miss A Wadia, a student from Ahmedabad, as no student from Kathiawad has joined the Institution.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

There is one Public Library in Limbdi. It is a free institution and is named the Sir Jasvatsinhji Free Library. The Head Master is the Hon. Secretary, while the Chief Karbhari is the President of the Managing Committee. The Library receives an annual grant of Rs. 250 from the Local Municipality. It subscribes to 3 daily, 2 weekly and 5 monthly papers and magazines. The Thakore Saheb makes a grant of several papers and magazines while 1 monthly magazine is presented to the Library by a private gentleman. Additions are being made every year to the stock of books, the present number being 1290 English and 2665 Gujarati as against 1239 English and 2767 Gujarati in the last year.

The total number of books issued in the year under report was 1091.

The project of opening circulating Libraries has met with success and 9 villages are now getting the benefit of the scheme. The arrange-

ment is to keep one cup-board containing 30 books in each village, to be exchanged with other villages every three months From reports already received, it appears that the people are appreciating the boon, and steps will be taken to extend the system to other villages as occasion requires.

There are two Printing Presses, *viz.*, the Sir Jasvantsinhji Printing Press, and the Dharma Vijaya Printing Press.

There are three parks or gardens in Limbdi, *viz* (1) The Sir Jasvantsinhji Public Park, (2) The Chhalia garden and (3) The river garden. They have all been maintained in fairely good order.

The Anathashram maintained by the State is existing, but there are no inmates at present. The admission to it is free, irrespective of caste, creed or religion.

The State maintains a veterinary department under the supervision of a qualified veterinary doctor. In the year under report 700 animals were treated at the dispensary for various diseases—125 of them being in-door and the rest out-door. The chief diseases prevalent were cholic, Rinderpest, mange, Foot and mouth diseases, cancer of horns, sprains, ulurs, Thrush, Bursatee, broken knees &c. &c. 54 operations were performed by the Veterinary surgeon, the chief being castrations, amputations of horns, tumours, abscesses &c. Rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases broke out in several villages, but prompt measures of segregation were adopted which checked further spread of the diseases. The people are yet unwilling to get their animals innoculated against the various diseases. No fees are charged at the dispensary.

The Shri Ghanashyamsinhji Club inagurated by Yuvaraj Shri Digvijaysinhji is flourishing. The Thakore Saheb with his well-known generosity has supplied the want of a house by ordering the construction of a Pavilion at a cost of Rs. 11,075. The building, the foundation stone of which was laid by H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra in 1917 A. D, was formally opened by His Highness the Navab Saheb of Palanpur on February 24th last. Besides giving a donation of Rs. 1000/ to the Club, His Highness was good enough to be a Patron. The Club now meets daily and is attended by State Officials of rank and position. The Kumar Sahebs make it a point to be present there and the Thakore Saheb, too, graces it with his presence occasionally.

Cordial relations have existed with the neighbouring States and the members of the Staff have generally worked well.

Limbdi,
Dated 27th May 1919.

Anupchand J. Mody.
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1918-19.

Name of Officer	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
Anupchand Jagjiwan Mody, B A., L. L. B.	Chief Karbhari	9-10-18	31-3-19	
Amratlal Talakshi Mehta, B A., L. L. B.	Deputy Karbhari.	1—4-18	,,	
Vrijlal Jiwanbhai Kothari, B. A., L. L. B.	Finance and Judicial Karbhari	,,	,,	
Jadeja Shivsinhji Ramsinhji	Revenue Karbhari.	9-10-18	,,	
Chhotalal Chunilal Sutaria, B. A.	Acting Educational Karbhari.	28—3-19	,,	
Keshavlal Tribhowan Dave, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1—4-18	,,	
Prabhudas Morardas, Agency Pleader.	Special Officer.	,,	,,	
Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of Records.	,,	,,	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during year under report	Remarks
Criminal Procedure Code. Indian Penal Code. Civil Procedure Code Contract Act. Evidence Act.	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as in matters not provided for by special enactments of this State.		
Gambling Act. Whipping Act. Cattle Tresspass Act. Heirship Possession. Salt. Limitation. Stamp Court fees. Prevention of cruelty to animals Opium. Jail. Small Cause Court. Insolvency. Salami and Sudharai. Municipality Registration of Documents. Extradition of Criminals. Game. Boiler. Explosive Substance Act. Girassia encumbered estates rules. Limbdi Bank Act. Cotton Market rules. District Police Act. Endowment rules. Compulsory Education Act. Prohibition of infant marriage rules. Rules for the relief of Agriculturists.	Special Acts for this State.	Agriculturists Relief Act.	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.							
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are only two serviceable saluting guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1918-19.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police.	1	85-0-0	1020	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constables	2	23 & 17	480	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Head Constables 1st grade	1	15-0-0	180	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, ,, 2nd ,,	6	11 to 12	828	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	
,, ,, 3rd ,,	5	10-0-0	600	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	
First Class Constables.	20	9-0-0	2160	....	20	...	5	...	9	..	
Second ,, ,,	37	8-0-0	3552	...	25	...	...	...	11	...	
Arabs guards Jamadars.	2	40 & 15	660	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Arabs guards Sepoys.	33	4 to 12	3204	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	
Mounted Police Dafedar.	1	26-0-0	312	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, ,, Swars	37	15 to 25	9624	2	21	1	...	...	12	...	
Gunner.	1	3-[illegible]-0	36	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	
	146		22656 *	2	71	1	11	...	50	...	

* Exclusive of clothing etc.

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Limbdi State during the year .918-19

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi ...	56	70	62	98	62	98	38	78	13	16	61	79	61	79	4 Accused awaiting trial in the F. C. M Court.

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi	2311	7506	1262	5168	54	68	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, uumber of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment Simple.	Imprisonment Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
53 Voluntarily causing hurt																	•													
2 Offences against public Tranquility																														
4 Offences relating to marriage	34	214	248	83	130	256	102	8	17	12	8	47	10	102	150	....	...	28	4	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	
1 Kidnapping																														
2 Offences by public servant					—																									
2 Extortion	—					—																								
1 Cheating...																														
27 Theft																														
3 Receiving stolen property																							•							

3	Breach of trust... ...
10	Criminal tresspass ...
1	Fraudulently destroying valuable security ...
1	Criminal force to a woman to outrage the modesty ... ...
3	Disobedience to order...
85	Intimidation insult & annoyance ... ...
9	Mischief ... .
1	Concealment of Birth...
2	Abetment ... ...
3	Attempt to commit suicide ... ...
2	Defamation ... ...
1	Attempt to murder ... Causing of miscarriage.
1	Contempt of public servant ... ...
1	Against public justice...
1	Attempt to commit offence. ... ...
248	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19

No.	Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons dispcsed of.							Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1918-19*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.			
		Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Judicial Court F C. Magistrate's Court	191	214	40	98	105	11	2	...	191	256	25	122	102	3 *	...	4	2	*	These three persons are acquitted.

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Court.	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
Total...	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Small Cause Court...	12	16	258	204	270	220	254	211	16	9	6002	...	204	...	204	...	...	...	...	64	34	1	112	6043	*y. m. d* 0-1-11	
Judicial Court...	...	4	10	15	10	19	6	12	4	7	8158	...	11	4	...	...	6	5	...	1	...	...	11	16133	0-5—1	
Munsiff Court...	1	17	40	64	41	81	24	79	17	2	10480	5	59	...	...	59	...	...	...	9	8	2	60	14895	0-3—4	
Total...	13	37	308	283	321	320	284	302	37	18	24640	5	274	4	204	59	6	5	...	74	42	3	183	37071	0-3—5	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of Opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the present year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Small Cause Court.	105	72	2605	219	128	3240	324	200	5845	252	180	5203	72	20	642	20	...	...	
Judicial Court ...	20	10	6973	12	15	9063	32	25	16036	22	19	12730	10	6	3306	6	...	...	
Munsiff Court ...	115	84	12159	95	82	11801	210	166	23960	126	113	16531	84	53	7429	53	...	...	
Total...	240	166	21737	326	225	24104	566	391	45841	400	312	34464	166	79	11377	79	...		

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the result of Civil work-Number and results of appeals in Civil suits in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	214	505	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0-3-13	0-4-26
Judicial Court... ...	...	1	7	16	7	17	6	17	1	...	426	1818	3	6	2	5	...	6	...	...	1	...	0-6—9	0-4—2
Total...	...	1	8	18	8	19	7	18	1	1	640	2323	4	6	2	5	...	6	..	...	1	1	0-4-26	0-4-14

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Stetement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs.	*y. m. d.*	
Limbdi	1 Pacca	13	59	30	72	6	5	4	828	0--0--8	
	1 Kacha	1	47	37	48	2	1	...			
	1 Police Lock-up at Limbdi	...	33	30	33	1	1	...		0--0--1	
Total...		14	139	97	153	9	7	4	828	0--0--4½	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Registration of documents in the Limbdi State during the year 1918–19.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi ...	244	293	103	139	134	147	...	2	...	...	7	5	244	282	58140	80043	...	...	...	11	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees Realized.	Number of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees Realized.	
Mortgage	103	28742	1075	139	41650	2053	* Including Darbari fees; does not tally with Appendix XXII which is for Dewali year.
Sale deeds	134	29398	3535	136	38393	4023 ...	
Wills	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	
Miscellaneous	7	... ...	42	7	... ...	26	
Total...	244	58140	4652	282	80043	6102	
Deduct Expenditure ...	....	... ...	3	...	... ...	3	
Net profit...	...	... ...	4649 *	...	... ...	6099 *	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Name	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present		
Limbdi ..	...	37496	7993	7993	*18047	*15182	...	* Including Medical expenses etc.

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rain fall in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Limbdi... ...	State.
Inches. Cents. 0 0	April 1918
0 0	May 1918
0 0	June 1918
2 18	July 1918
1 75	August 1918
0 50	September 1918
0 0	October 1918
0 0	November 1918
0 0	December 1918
0 18	January 1919
0 0	February 1919
0 0	March 1919
4 61	Total.
31 8	Total of past year.
23 5	Average of past 5 years.
	Remarks.

Anupchand J. Mody,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Articles.	During March (Past year) S.	T.	During March (Present year) S.	T.	Remarks.
Bajri	6	0	4	0	Seer Tolas. 1 = 80
Wheat...	6	20	4	20	
Jowari...	12	40	5	0	
Gram	9	0	5	40	
Rice	4	20	4	0	
Mug	7	20	3	0	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works in the Limbdi State during the year 1918–19.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
1	Electric Light...	7225	...	7225	...	...	...		
2	Water Works	5702	...	5702	...	...	...		
3	Utara & other Buildings ...	8030	625	8655	...	...	...		
4	Telephone	58	...	58	....	...	...		
5	Bunds Palas	570	...	570	...	...	...		
6	Rajput Hostel...	12491	...	12491	...	...	...		
7	Laboratory	13644	...	13644	...	...	...		
8	New Buildings...	48784	...	48784	...	...	...		
	Total....	96504	625	97129	...	...	...		

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Limbdi State during the year 1918–19.

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With 2 Bullocks.	With 4 Bullocks.	Riding	Load Carrying	
Limbdi	1918-19	5584	6546 *	36	4957 *	196	210	80	416	5881	2256	...	51	1419	* Including sucking ones.

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi.	1	3601	2	7363	1	150	...	...	4	11114	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1918.

Items.	Rupees.
RECEIPTS.	
(1) Land Revenue	472936—5-10.
(2) Taxes	56449 —1—6.
(3) Sayer	137—8—9.
(4) Salt	762—2—6.
(5) Municipal	9874-12—3.
(6) Customs	32707—0—3.
(7) Law and justice	13693—9-11.
(8) Education	454-12—0.
(9) Interests...	80715-13—6.
(10) Miscellaneous	47239-14—1.
(11) Registration fees realized	4636-11—4.
(12) Deposits...	2957-15—1.
(13) Opium Revenue	6080—0-10.
(14) Country Spirit	3601—0—0.
(15) Ganja Revenue	145—0—0.
(16) Tramway...	15571—7—7.
(17) Recovery of advances & Outstandings ...	700090-12 —4.
Total ...	1448053-15 —9.
EXPENDITURE	
(1) Administration	87523—5—2.
(2) Jail	828—7-11.
(3) Police	20740-13-11.
(4) Political	43897—9—3.
(5) Education	37580—9—0.
(6) Agriculture, Gardens, Forests etc. ...	2179-10—4.
(7) Bardashi...	10077—2-10.
(8) Public Works	10050—4—2.
(9) Darbar charges	79535—9 —8.
(10) Rayasat expenses	377655—5 —6.
(11) Allowances, Pensions, Dharmadas ...	18435 —0—5.
(12) Municipal	13838—4—6.
(13) Customs	989-13—8.
(14) Medical	3247—4—9.
(15) Salt	394—0—0.
(16) Revenue Survey	1446-12—0.
(17) Miscellaneous	66601—1—2.
(18) Deposits refunded	28110—1—8.
(19) Vaccination	453—9-10.
(20) Tramway	5193-14—5.
(21) Advances & Outstandings	555412-15—6.
Total ...	1364191-11—9.

Anupchand J. Mody,
Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1918-19.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily Average	Remarks
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary...	8618	50	46	...	2	2	3188	285	
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Limbdi State for the year 1918-19.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Limbdi.	33862	990	1085	95	...	1528	2100	572	...	29·2	32	45·1	62	

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools Maintained by the Limbdi State during the year 1918–19.

Number of schools		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secon-dary	Primary.	
19	20	1 High School ... ... 1 Middle School ... .. 16 Primary boys' Schools ... 2 Do girls schools ... 20	2014	1949	1520	1487	*12678	*253	*11935	In addition to these, there are seven other schools conducted at the State expense viz., one English School in Barwala town and six Gujarati schools in other villages under Dhandhuka Taluka. *This does not include the Scholarship except those endowed in the High School and the Local Taluka School.

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Native State of Limbdi

પોલીટીકલ રીલેશન.

No.	Name of State	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated expenditure.	Military forces
		Amount.	To whom payable.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Limbbi.	55907-1-0	Agency and Zilla Treasury.	33862	1949	1257	375179	460577	There is no regular Military forces.

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXVII.

POLITICAL RELATION—Form No. II.

The Rulers Principal Male Members of their families and Principal Members of Limbdi State Court for 1918-19.

No.	Name of individual State and family to which he belongs	Residence.	Present position.	Caste race or religion.	Age	How and where educated.	How employed	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heir or not.	Remarks
1	Thakore Saheb Daulatsinhji Limbdi State. Jhala Family.	Limbdi	Thakore Saheb of Limbdi	Jhala Rajput Hindoo.	50	Jamnagar High School and Military training with regiments.	Ruling the State	Yes	Yes.	Yes.	
2	Uvraj Shri Digvijayasinhji	,,	Heir Apparent.	,,	23	Rajkumar College at Rajkot, Eton College in England and Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun.	Now works as the highest officer in the State and Educational Karbhari.	...	...	...	
3	R. R. Pratapsinhji	,,	Prince.	,,	20	Rajkumar Collage at Rajkot, and Boys' High School at Panchagani.	Studies.	...	...	...	
4	R. R. Fatehsinhji.	,,	,,	,,	19	Rajkumar College at Rajkot, Boys' High School at Panchagani, Bahauddin College at Junagad and Fergussion College at Poona.	,,	...	...	...	
5	R. R. Ghanshyamsinhji.	,,	,,	,,	17	Rajkumar College at Rajkot, and Boys' High School at Panchagani.	,,	...	...	...	

6	K. S. Ramrajendrasinhji.	„	Son of the Heir Apparent.	„	2			...	....	...
7	Anupchand J. Mody, B. A., L. L. B.	Rajkot.	Chief Karbhri.	Bania.	52	Bombay Elphinstone College.	Chief Karbhari	...	...	...
8	Amritlal T. Mehta B. A., L. L. B.	Morvi.	Deputy Karbhari.	Bania Jain.	45	Bombay University.	Deputy Karbhari	...	...	...
9	Vrijlal J. Kothari B. A, L. L. B.	Limbdi	Finance & Judicial Karbhari.	Bania.	42	Wilson College Bombay.	Finance & Judicial Karbhari.	...	...	...
10	Jadeja Shivsinhji Ramsinhji	Dholra	Revenue Karbhari.	Jadeja Rajput	39	Locally educated at Jamnagar and Rajkot.	Revenue Karbhari	...	...	...

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Annual return of Press worked and Newspapers or Periodicals published during the year 1918- 19.

District.	Name of Press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Publication. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Limbdi.	Sir Jaswatsinhji Printing Press	R S Ganeshji Jethabhai.	Nil	" Brahma Kshatriya Subhechhak "	It contains only Caste matters.
,,	Dharma Vijaya Printing press.	Saiyad Bhaimiyan Alam-miyan.	Nil.	Nil	The Machine is Treddle.

Anupchand J. Mody,

Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

THE
ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
LIMBDI STATE
For the year 1920-21.

LIBR OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIAT

The present Thakore Saheb Sir Daulatsinhji K. C. I. E. ascended the Gadi on 14th April 1908. This is therefore, the 13th Administration Report during the present *regime*.

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CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Limbdi is a 2nd Class State in the Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar Political Agency. It is bounded on the north by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the east by the British Taluka of Dholka, on the south by the Bhavanagar State and the British Taluka of Dhandhuka and on the west by the Wadhwan and Chuda States. Geographically the State is situated between latitudes 22°, 54′, 20″, and 22°, 21′, 10″ and longitudes 70°, 46′, 20″ and 72°, 15′, 40″.

The State has 49 villages under its full jurisdiction. It also owns 34 Talnkdari villages situated within the British Ahmedabad Collectorate.

The area of the State is about 350 square miles, excluding that of the Barwala villages.

The population according to the census of 1921 A. D. is *35422* being 17985 males and ~~17307~~ 17437 females. Out of this, the population of the Limbdi town alone is 11294, souls. This does not include the population of the Barwala Division.

The average annual revenue of the State is about Rs. 7,0000.

The total amount of Government tribute paid annually by the state is as follows:—

Rs. 54,474-3-11.		Fixed Permanent Jama.
	29,076-0-0	Paid into the Kathiawar Agency Treasury on account of the jurisdictional villages of the State.
	15,052-0-0	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the same villages.
	10,346-3-11	Paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury on account of the Khadol-Barwala villages.
1390-0-0		Junagadh Jortalbi paid into the Agency Treasury.
15-13-0		Ahmedabad Jilla Sukhdi paid into the Agency Treasury.
27-0-1		Dholka Chhaparbandhi paid into the Dhandhuka Treasury.
55,907-1-0		

Besides the above, the State pays Rs. 700 as fixed local fund contribution on account of the Khadol Barwala Villages. The State also pays Rs. 1308/- as the fluctuating assessment on account of Vasna, Rs. 71-12-0 as local fund cess on the same and Rs 875/- as the Barwala Gujarati School contribution.

The rulers of this State belong to the Jhala clan of Rajputs and their succession to the Gadi is governed by the rule of primogeniture. Thakore Saheb Sir Daulatsinhji K. C. I. E. was born on 11th July 1868, and has 4 Kumars and 2 Kunvaris.

The Heir Apparent, Yuvraj Shri Digvijayasinhji, was born on 10th April 1896. He has been married to Kunvari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Kesarisinhji, Maharaja of Idar The other Kumars are Raj Rana Shri Pratapsinhji, Raj Rana Shri Fatehsinhji and Raj Rana Shri Ghanshyamsinhji.

Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji, having nearly finished the course at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, proceeded to England in April 1912 for further studies and joined the Eton College. Having prosecuted his studies there for nearly two years he returned here in October 1913. At Eton he secured the good opinion of the Head Master as well as of the staff by his industry, good manners and social nature. In may 1914 he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehradun, where he gave complete satisfaction to the authorities by his progress. Owing to the breaking out of the War, Major Ricketts, Commandant of the Imperial Cadet Corps, was transferred to active service and no other officer to replace him being available, the Imperial Cadet Corps had to be temporarily closed indefinitely Yuvaraj Shri Digvijayasinhji could not, therefore rejoin it. He is now associated in the work of administration of the State.

The Thakore saheb's birthday was celebrated on the 7th July 1920 and was the occasion of a number of gracious announcements, chief among which were substantial increases in the salaries of State officials, temporary suspension of duties on cotton thread and dye stuffs, amendment of the law of intestate succession and the establishment of a popular assembly, all of which were highly appreciated by the people.

The most notable event of the year was the gracious conferment of the high distinction of Knight Commander of the most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the Thakore Saheb by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor on the new year day. As soon as the announcement was made, the Thakore Saheb received numerous congratulatory telegrams and letters from many brother Princes and the large number of his European and Indian friends. In the Limbdi State this was an occasion for boundless rejoicings to all classes of the Thakore Saheb's subjects who were highly gratified at, and proud of the Imperial honour their beloved

ruler had received, and vied with each other in payiug their humble and respectful homage to him on this happy occasion. The Thakore Saheb always eager not to disappoint his subjects and never feeling so happy as when he could equally receive all classes of them, held a Durbar on 3-1-21 at which congratulatory speeches were made by representatives of the officers and the subjects. This occasion was further availed of by the officers and the subjects to express their infinite joy at seeing the Thakore Saheb restored to perfect health and vigour after having undergone very serious surgical operations most carefully and successfully performed by Major S. R. Mulgaonker, Chief Medical Officer of Bikaner, at Bikaner where the Thakore Saheb was invited for the purpose by his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, whose infinitely kind personal solicitude for providing not only the best medical aid, but every comfort and convenience to entertain the Thakore Saheb, will ever be remembered gratefully in Limbdi.

In the Darbar the Mahajan of Limbdi declared that they had collected Rs- 500/ which they begged leave to use in charity and the members of the Ruling family and the officers of the State presented about Rs. 5000/ to be used in founding a charitable institution to commemorate their devoted feelings of joy at his speedy recovery.

The following generous announcements were then made by the Chief Karbhari, by the command of the Thakore Saheb and were acclaimed with utmost satisfaction by the subjects and specially by the agriculturists.

1. Remission of old debts of the value of Rs. 20000.
2. Remission of half the Vighoti due to the State for the year 1977.
3. Remission of duty on imports and of half the duty on exports throughout the State except the town of Limbdi for the year 1977 &c. &c.

In February 1921 the Thakore Saheb attended the ceremony of the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes by H. R. H. the Duke of Cannaught in Delhi at the invitation of the Government of India. He also attended other functions in connection with H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's visit to Delhi.

The changes in the personnel of the staff deserving mention were the appointment of Mr. Vrijlal Jivanbhai Kothari B. A., L. L. B. as Acting Chief Karbhari, vice Mr. Amratlal T. Mehta, B. A., L. L. B., who accepted service in the Porbandar State, and Mr. Bhupatrai Mohanlal Buch, B. A, L. L. B., as Deputy Karbhari.

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CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

The system of revenue collection prevailing in the villages of the State is mostly the Vighoti system, while that in the villages of the Bar-

wala Division is mostly Bhag-batai. The comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two systems are well known. While under the Vighoti system the cultivators feel that they are masters of what they produce, the Bhag-batai system is more elastic and self-adjusting. The cultivators have not yet learned to preserve the advantages of a good year under the Vighoti system and they succumb at the very first lean year or draught. The Bhg-batai system is more beneficial to them in such cases.

The Vighoti is levied under two instalments viz. 12½ P. C. on the 5th of January and 87½ P. C. on the 15th of April every year. Under the Bhag-batai system, besides taking a certain share in the produce, called Vaje, the State levies certain cesses in cash, such as Santi Vero, Kangari, Tolamni, Zunpadi Pagar &c. &c.

The season of Samwat year 1976 was, as far as rainfall, area under cultivation and produce were concerned, a successful one. The rainfall in the year preceding the year under report was both timely and well distributed and totalled 22- 83 inches. But the season was not quite so completely beneficial to the agriculturists, as owing to the slump in the prices of cotton they could not sell away their cotton harvests to the best advantage and those who had contracted to sell could not realise their money from the merchants who showed reluctance to take delivery or could not pay.

The number of pacca wells is 711 out of which 278 are used for irrigation purposes, while the rest are for the purpose of drinking and bathing. The number of tanks for all purposes was 57 at the end of the year under report

As the monsoon was fairly early and successful, no advantage could be taken of the concessions for sinking pucca wells. There was therefore no increase in the number of pucca wells.

The total acreage under all sorts of crops was 109910 as against 31000 in the preceding year.

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CHAPTER III.

Protection.

Legislation:-The State is mostly guided by the spirit of the British Laws. Special rules and Laws have been framed for regulating matters like Gambling, Whipping, Cattletrespass, Heirship, Salt, Opium, Limitation, Stamp, Court fees, Prevention of cruelty to animals, Municipality, Registration, Inspection of Boilers, Relief of Agriculturists, etc. etc.

Military force:-None is maintained by the State. There are two guns which are serviceable for firing salutes.

Police:-The regular police force consists of a Superintendent of Police, 3 chief constables, an officer in charge of mounted police, 85 foot police, 40 mounted police and 2 gunners,-total 132 men. Besides this number, there are 2 Arab Jamadars and 34 Arab sepoys who guard the treasury, Darbar palace &c.

The working of the police has been on the whole satisfactory. (Appendices V. VI. and VII.) The total number of offences reported to the police during the year under report was 67 as against 68 in the last year. Out of 63 persons sent up for trial 38 were convicted, thus giving a percentage of 60·31 as against a percentage of 54·88 in the previous year. The value of property stolen and recovered during the year under report was respectively Rs. 8066/- and Rs. 5458/- as against Rs 8498/- and Rs. 4424/- in the year preceding, the percentage of recovery thus being 67·56 in the year under report as against 52 in the last year.

It is satisfactory to note that there was no dacoity, nor other serious offence during the year under report, nor was there any appreciable increase in the number of offences.

Village Police—The total number is 223. Some of these are paid in cash while some are land-holding Pasaitas and Jivaidars. Their duty is to guard the villages, to assist the regular police in the prevention and detection of crimes and to help in the collection of revenue. In most of the villages the Paka Pagi system has been introduced and it has been found to work well.

The total cost of the regular police force in the year under report has been Rs. 29,964/

The ratio of the regular police force to the population is 4 per thousand and to the area ·4 per square mile.

Criminal Justice:-There are three Courts viz (1) The Huzur Court, (2) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (3) The First Class Magistrate's Court. The Judicial Karbhari has the power of a Session Court. He hears appeals against the decisions of the first Class Magistrate and tries all cases committed to his Court by the First Class Magistrate. The huzur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State.

There was no appeal to the Huzur Court in the year under report. There were 3 appeals to the Judicial Karbhari's Court against the decision of the First Class Magistrate, in 2 of which the orders of the lower Court were confirmed, and one was pending disposal at the close of the year under report. The First Class Magistrate tried 222 persons out of whom 5 were discharged, 151 acquitted, 47 convicted and 1 was committed. 19 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. (vide appendices VIII and IX.)

Civil Justice:—There are 4 Courts viz:— The Huzur Court (2) The Court of Small causes. (3) The Judicial Karbhari's Court and (4) The Munsiff's Court. The Munsiff is empowered to hear suits upto the value of Rs. 500/. The Judicial Karbhari hears appeals against the decisions of the Munsiff's Court and tries all civil suits beyond the powers of the Munsiff. The Huzur Court is the final and the highest authority in the State. The Small Causes Court which is presided over by the officer presiding in the Huzur Court, tries money suits of the value of Rs. 100/.

551 suits of the value of Rs. 14057/- were filed in the Small Causes Court in the year under report there being a balance of 39 at the end of the last year. Out of these 567 suits of the total value of Rs, 14269 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 23. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 9 cases of the value of 9777/- were filed, there being a balance of 20 at the close of the last year, out of which the Court disposed of 22 the total value being Rs. 26,695/- of. The Munsiff's Court admitted 93 suits of the total value of Rs. 22712/- there being an opening balance of 20. The number of suits disposed of by the Munsiff was 100 of the value of Rs. 20425/- (Appendix X).

The Small Causes Court entertained 433 fresh applications for execution of decrees, the opening balance being 124 The total number of application disposed of in the year under report is 434 leaving a balance of 123. The Judicial Karbhari's Court entertained 19 fresh applications of the value of Rs. 10746/- while there was a balance of 17 of the value of Rs. 11949/-. Out of these 20 applications of the value of Rs. 15741/- have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 16 of the value of Rs. 6994/-. The Munsiff's Court admitted 159 new applications of the value of Rs. 24047/- while there was a balance of 127 of the value of Rs 5347/-. The total number disposed of was 182 of the value of Rs. 11783/- leaving a balance of 104 applications of the value of Rs. 17611/-. The agriculturists being rather hard pressed owing to the sudden fall in the prices of cotton, there remained a closing balance of 104 applications for excution of decrees of the value of Rs. 17611.

There was 1 appeal filed in the Huzur Court in the year under report, while there were 3 pending from the last year. Out of these 3 have been disposed of. In the Judicial Karbhari's Court 7 appeals were filed all of which are still undisposed of. The average duration of appeals in the Huzur Court has been 11 months and 25 days. (Appendix XII)

Extradition:—There has been no want of reciprocity in the matter of extradition. During the year under report 3 persons were surrendered to this State for trial, whereas 3 were handed over by this State to other States and the Kathiawad Agency.

Prisons:-There is one prison and it is situated at Limbdi. It is a pucca building with sufficient accomodation for the requirements of the State. 32 prisoners were admitted in the jail in the year under report, the number remaining from the last year being 8. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year is 4. The daily average attendance in the year under report has been 5 as against 6 in the previous year. The prisioners are generally employed on gardening, digging and such other works, to which weaving is added in the year under report. The total cost on account of the jail has been Rs. 1169/-. The average period of the accused under trial has been 10 days. (Appendix XIII). There was neither any death among the prisoners nor any epidemic disease in the jail. The health of the prisoners has remained good throughout the year.

Registration:—In the year under report 202 documents of the value of Rs. 106329 were registered as against 151 of the value of Rs. 69418/- in the last year, the fees realised for the same being Rs. 7966-3-11 and Rs. 4040/- respectively. The documents were mostly mortgage and sale deeds and other money bonds. (Appendices XIV and XV).

Municipal Administration:-In the few States in Kathiawad where the people have a voice in managing their own Municipal affairs, Limbdi occupies a prominent place. The Thakore Saheb is the Patron and the Chief Karbhari the President of the Town Municipality. The General Body of the Municipality consists of 12 official members appointed by the State and 18 non-official members elected from the various communities. Almost every community of some importance has its representative on the General Body. The General Body elects a Managing Committee, the Chairman of which is a non-official member approved by the Thakor Saheb. The appointment of the Municipal Secretary is made by the State. The State has made a grant of several heads of revenue to the Municipality, and the deficit, if any, is made up by a special grant. The departments managed by the Municipality are conservancy, road making and repairing, gardens and parks, street lighting, general sanitation, drinking water supply &c. The State bears the complete expenses of the water works system which supplies water to the various gardens and several other institutions. It is expected that in a short time the whole town will get the benefit of the water works system and a fair beginning has already been made to give water connections to the public if it is found that there is sufficient provision for drainage in the locality. The prohibitive prices of pipes considerably handicapped the extension of the pipe line as freely as was desired. This expenditure is over and above the grant made to the Municipality by the State. The total receipts of the Municipality in the year under report were Rs. 4516 while the expenditure under all heads was Rs. 49537/ (Appendix XVI) which included the cost of a Fire Engine. It is regrettable that no meetings either of the General Body or the Managing Committee, took place in the year under report, and the administration was carried on by the State through its officers.

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CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

Weather, Crops &c:-The rainfall in the last season was 14·19 inches as against 22·83 inches in the preceding season and 18.25 inches the average of the last five years. Beginning with early heavy cyclonic rains in June, the latter part of the season was very disappointing owing to the meagre indifferent rainfall in som eplaces and complete drought in others. The early rains damaged late harvests of the past year and the subsequent drought spoiled the seed. The out-turn of the crops may roughly be said to be between 8 to 10 annas on the average.

The maximum temperature recorded in the year under report in Limbdi was 112 Fahr. in shade in the month of May. the minimum being 58 in February. There was no outbreak of any epidemic in the State worth mentioning.

Wages, Labour and food Grains:-There has been no appreciable easiness in the supply of labour. It has remained insufficient compared to the increasing demand for it The rates of wages have also not shown any tendency to decrease, the chief reason being (1) high prices of food and (2) the continuously increasing demand Various other outlets for labour have opened of late, tending to make the agricultural labour scarce day by day. People are flocking to large cities where the growing manufacturing and other industries absorb a large proportion of labour. The cost of production and distribution is thus naturally greater. The following table shows the maximum and minimum rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour prevailing in the year under report.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Carpenter	... 1—4—0	1—0—0
Mason	... 1—4—0	1—0—0
Male labourer	... 0-11—0	0—7—0
Female labourer... ...	... 0—8—0	0—5—0

The average prices of food stuffs have remained almost the same as those of last year. Jowari, Bajri and wheat are staple food grains on this side. Their prices during March last were 8 seers, 7 seers and 6 seers and 40 tolas respectively per rupee, as against 10 seers, 7 seers and 20 tolas and 5 seers and 40 tolas in the previous year. The maximum prices of wheat was 5 seers and 26 tolas in October 1920, the minimum being 7 seers 22 tolas in August 1920. The Jowari and Bajri ranged from 8 seers 52 tolas, and 5 seers 57 tolas, to 13 seers 26 tolas and 7 seers and 49 tolas respectively during the year under report.

Forest:—There is none in the State. The country in Jhalawad and Bhal is most unfavourable for the growth of trees and much more

for rearing any kind of forest. Attempts are, however, being made to plant Babul, Nim and other trees in certain places. The agricultural officer has been entrusted with this work.

Agriculture:—The State has for some time past engaged the services of an agricultural expert to carry on experiments in various directions. An experimental farm has been made near Limbdi where a well with about 10 kos of water has been sunk and water is lifted by a pump worked by an Oil Engine. The farm is named "Rama Van" and is still in the experimental stage. To improve the quality of the cotton crop 1200 maunds of the best cotton seed was imported from Dhrangadhra and distributed by the State to the cultivators, but owing to indifferent rains and consequent meagre growth, the beneficial result expected could not be achieved. The experiment will be repeated next year and it is hoped Limbdi cotton will yield to none in quality in future.

Boring:—Boring operations with hand apparatus having failed in the last year, it is now intended to make a further attempt with an upto date boring plant as soon as one is available on the hire system from Government and a request for the loan has already been made.

Trade and Manufacture:—The town of Limbdi once enjoyed the proud position of being the centre of all trade in Kathiawad. Owing to its geographical situation, all trade between Kathiawad and Gujarat passed through Limbdi. The silting of the port of Dholera and the opening of the Bhavnagar Railway gave a death-blow to this commercial greatness, and with the disappearance of trade, the population began to decrease. Signs of a re-awakening are apparent since the accession to the Gadi of the present Thakore Saheb. The opening of the Cotton Market and the Limbdi Bank have given great impetus to trade. The erection of the Cotton Press and the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory have added to the commercial activity, and the generous encouragement to all kinds of trade and indnstries have opened a new era in Limbdi, and it is hoped that in a short time, Limbdi will occupy a front place in the cities of Kathiawad as regards commerce, industries and manufactures.

The Cotton Press was first started in 1909. The whole of the country being cotton- producing, there was a great need for a press and it was supplied by the Thakore Saheb who at once saw that besides being productive the press would be the means of attracting a large portion of cotton trade to Limbdi. Notwithstanding the high prices of coal, iron, hessian cloth and labour, there has not been a proportionate increase in the pressing charges. Every kind of facility is given to persons bringing their cotton to the press. Recently a godown has been erected for storing bales untill they are despatched by rail. A further addition has been made to these facilities by connecting the press with the

Railway Station by the Tramway. That all these facilities are appreciated by the outside public is evident from the fact that besides cotton from the Limbdi territories a large portion comes from the territories of Chuda, Sayla, Wadhwan, Ranpur, Dhandhuka &c. During the last season only 13839 full pressed bales were turned out of the Press. The deficit in the estimated number of bales viz, 15000, is accounted for by the late harvest of the cotton crop of the last year, the early rains due to which a large amount of cotton could not be brought to the press and the slump in the prices of cotton which discouraged the commercial community.

The Cotton Market was established in Limbdi in 1910–11. This led to the opening of branches by some of the well-known firms of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, &c. Tnis has created healthy competition in trade and has thus benefited the traders, agriculturists, the State and all concerned. Limbdi cotton enjoys good reputation in the Colaba Market and fetches fair price, because all possible means have been adopted to prevent fraud.

There are three ginning factories within the limits of the State, two being situated in Limbdi proper and one in the village of Panshina. The oldest factory belongs to R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai, a pleader and enterprising citizen of Limbdi lately deceased. It has 60 gins and was erected many years ago. As it was not able to cope with the growing cotton trade, it was found necessary to erect another factory in Limbdi. This was the Fatehsinhji Ginning Factory started in 1912. It commenced with 30 gins, but owing to the increase in work the number of gins has now been raised to 80, the third factory belongs to Sheth Rehimtulla Alibhai of Dholera. It is situated in Panshina, an important village of the State and has 32 gins. It need not be mentioned that all the factories have got enough work.

There are a number of handlooms in Limbdi as well as in other villages where Dungari cloth is prepared. The cloth woven at the village of Mojidad is of a particularily fine quality and there is great demand for it.

In the year under report the Indian Companies Act was adopted by the State and Messrs. Nathalal Gandhi and Co. who were carrying on soap manufacturing business, on a small scale, have promoted and got a company registered under the name of the Limbdi Oil and Soap Manufacturing Co. Ltd. with a capital of 5 lacs. Substantial concessions have been granted to this Co. by the State. It rests with the promotors and the Agents and Directors to prove it to be a successful venture and the State will watch its progress with keen interest for future guidance in shaping its industrial policy.

Another industry worth mentioning is the making of ivory bangles.

The Limbdi Bank opened in 1910 has fully justified its existence by giving the necessary relief to cultivators and coming to the aid of merchants in times of necessity. It is in charge of a competent manager over whom a Board of Directors with the Cheif Karbhari as President exercise control. The following table shows the working of the Bank.

	Subscribed Capital.	Fixed deposits.	Savings Bank deposits.	Loans to merchants.	Loans to Agriculturists	Miscellaneous Loans
1920	59386	10499	116265	20516	101168	21934
1921	59386	10598	368890	366837	103934	23290

With a view to encourage trade and give facilities to the people several alterations have been made in the rates of customs duties. Although it is too early yet to judge of the results, the trade in the city seems to be reviving.

The total imports in the year under report were valued at Rs. 1514543 as against Rs. 2050760/- in the last year. The chief articles of imports are food-grains, cloth, sugar, molasses, &c. The exports are chiefly cotton-seeds, wheat, ivory bangles, coarse cloth, ghee &c.

There are white stone quarries at Pandri and Acharda, but the stone is of an inferior quality and does not seem to be in large quantities. Good stone has to be imported from Porbunder and Dhrangadhra.

Public Works:—Total amount debited to this head is Rs. 191750/- as detailed in App. XIX.

Post offices:—There are 11 post offices in the State including the one at Limbdi. The office at Limbdi is a combined Post and Telegraph office, while the villages of Siani, Jambu, Ralol, Pansina, Balol, Hadala Pachham, Gunjar, Rangpur, and Mojidad have post offices which are managed by School Masters.

Mint:—There is none in the State, the British Indian coin being the legal tender.

General condition of people:—As shown above, the general condition of the people of many classes is improving. Labourers and artizans are in a prosperous condition, as their wages have considerably increased. All efforts of the State are directed towards ameliorating the condition of the agriculturists and traders and it is satisfactory to note that better signs are appearing. Under the guidance of the Thakore Saheb it has been the general policy of the State to keep in reserve one year's stock of grain and grass as provision against any contigency that may arise owing to the scarcity of rain or any other causes.

There was no immigration or emigration worthy of note.

The agricultural stock is steadily recovering from the effects of the last fodder famine.

The revenue on account of country spirits is Rs. 3601/-, the receipts on account of opium and Ganja farm were Rs. 11500/- and 150/ respectively. The number of shops has remained the same as in the last year *viz.* one for country liquor and Ganja each and 2 for opium.

Natural salt is produced in the Deopura Nulla. It is nearly sufficient for local consumption, but if there is any deficit, salt is imported from either Bhavnagar or Dhrangadhra. Every care is taken to prevent smuggling.

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CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Appendix XXII contains the figures showing the gross revenue and expenditure of the State.

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CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics &c.

There is one dispensary at Limbdi. It is a purely charitable institution and is in charge of Mr. K. T. Dave L. M. &. S., Chief Medical Officer of the State, who is discharging his duties carefully. The Dispensary has a pucca building with 2 wards having accommodation for 12 in-patients The Chief Medical Officer is provided with separate quarters in the same compound.

The total number of patients treated in the year under report was 7629 out-door 35 in-door as against 9384 and 45 respectively in the last year, the daily average number being 218 in the year under report and 307 in the year preceding.

The chief diseases prevalent in the year under report were:—Dysentery, Malarial fever, Small pox, Mumps, Diseases of the nervous system, Eye, Ear, Respiratory system, Digestive system, Connective tissue, and skin. There were slight out-breaks of Influnza in the months of April, December 1920 and January 1921, but they were of a mild type.

The total number of Surgical operations performed at the Dispensary during the year under report was 289 as against 393 in the last year. Of these, 11 were major and the rest minor. They were mainly Reduction of Dislocations and Fractures, Removal of foreign body from the ear, eye and nose, opening of Abscesses, Extraction of teeth, Dilating of sinuses, Passing of catheter, Abscission of moles, and extra finger and polypus, Sounding of bladder, Suturing, removal of Necrossed bone, cupping, Circumcisions for Para-Phymosis, Adherent Placenta, Obstructed labour, &c. &c.

The following table shows poisoning cases treated during the year under report:—

	No. treated.	No. Cured.	No. Died
Bites of Serpents.	5	5	0
Stings of Scorpion and other Poisonous insects	22	21	1
Opium.	2	2	0
	29	28	1

The total cost on account of the dispensary was Rs. 6320/- in the year under report as against Rs. 5104/- in the previous year.

The Rana Shri Muluji native dispensary founded last year has been very popular under the charge of Vaidya Amritlal Pranshanker. The cost on account of the dispensary was Rs. 1500/-and the daily average of patients who took advantage of this dispensary was 82 Vide App. XXIII.

In the year under report the total number of births and deaths in the State was 774 and 952 as against 867 and 1024 in the last year, giving a ratio of 21 and 26 per thousand of population for the year under report as against 25 and 30 for the last year.

Vaccination.

It has continued to be popular. The following comparative table shows the work done in the year under report and in the last year.

Year.	Primary Vaccination.	Re-Vaccination.
1919-20	1321	1
1920-21	1250	16

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CHAPTER VII.

Education.

In the year under report the Educational Department has remained for the most part under the control and supervision of Mr. Amratlal T. Mehta, B. A. L. L. B., Chief Karbhari. Mr. Amratlal Devnath Pandya B. A., has been working as Head master of the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School. He also does inspection work with the assistance of Mr. Harikrishna Pragji Joshi, Assistant Inspector. Mr. Natharam Jetharam is in charge of the Local Taluka School as Head Master; Miss P. E. Sharpe the Superintendent, of the Girl's School at Limbdi is taking great pains to make female education popular.

Throughout the State, Primary Education is free In the High School no fees are charged from the subjects of the Limbdi and Lakhtar States. The English School at Barwala has a reduced scale of fees. Primary Education has been made compulsory in most of the villages where there are schools.

The total cost of education during the year ending 31st March 1921 was Rs. 25223/- as against Rs. 24533/- in the last year. The amount in the present year has been distributed as under:—

Rs. 13282/- Secondary education.
,, 11941/- Primary education.
25223. Total.

This does not include the cost of the maintenance of the 7 primary schools conducted at the sole expense of the State in 7 of the Barwala villages, the grant to the Taluka School and Girls' School in Barwala and the English School at Barwala.

The total number of schools is 30.

1. The Sir Jaswantsinhji High School at Limbdi.
1. The Taluka School No. 1. at Limbdi
1. The Taluka School No. 2. ,,
1. The Girls' School
1. Pathshala.
1. Madressa.
22. Primary Schools.
1. Girls' School at Siani.
1. English School at Barwala.

30

The nnmber of boys in the Sir Jaswantsinhji High School on 31st March 1921 was 398 showing a decrease of 52 in the last year's number, the daily average attendance being 370 in the year under report.

The school has a staff of 19 teachers besides a drawing teacher, a cricket coach and a gymnastic teacher. Seven of the teachers including the Headmaster are graduates.

10 boys presented themselves at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay Univereity held in March 1921.

The drawing class attached to the High School has been doing good work as usual.

3 Candidates appeared for the Elementary Drawing Examination and 1 candidate for the Intermediate Drawing Examination; one candidate was successful in each examination.

Due attention is paid to the moral and physcial education of the boys. A prayer in Gujarati is specially composed and arrangement made to have it recited in every class before the daily work begins.

The Thakore Saheb has been pleased to allot a specious plot of ground with two cricket pitches ready made where every evening the boys

play cricket and foot-ball. The presence of the Kumar Sahebs at the games is a great impetus to the boys who are taking keen interest in all kinds of games by the example thus set to them. The High School gets a grant of Rs. 100/-every year from the Thakore Saheb for cricket.

There is a gymnasium with all the necessary apparatus attached to the High School. The gymnasium teacher is well qualified for the work and takes a keen interest in it. Some of the boys can perform good feats.

The total number of boys and girls in the primary and secondary schools is 1932. The local Pathshala and Madressa have about 25 children while the English School at Barwala has 35 boys on the register. The Local Taluka School No 1 and No. 2 are accommodated in well ventilated and commodious buildings.

The Lady Willingdon Girls' School at Limbdi is making good progress under the care and supervision of Miss. P. E. Sharpe.

The Pathshala which is meant for imparting knowledge of Sanskrit has 25 students on the register. It is endowed with 21 scholarships which are open to students from any place without distinction. Free quarters are also supplied to those students who are in need of them. Madressa imparts religious instruction to the Mahomedans side by side with vernacular instruction upto the 2nd standard. Seth Abdul Karim Jamal C. S. I, of Rangoon has given a handsome donation to the Madressa.

Besides the schools mentioned above there is one indigenous Vernacular School for the boys maintained by private enterprize. It is recognised by the State and the Educational Department keeps strict watch over it. The number of boys in the school is 91 and the teaching imparted is upto the 2nd standard.

Over and above maintaining the institutions mentioned above the State gives special encouragement to education by awarding scholarships, donations &c. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 17 P. M. are given to boys studying in the Sir Jaswantsinhji High school. Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 38 P. M. are awarded to the students prosecuting their studies in Colleges. Three scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 25 P. M. are given to the Girassia students studying in the Sir Ajitsinhji High School at Dhrangadhra The Pattni Scholarship of Rs. 10 P. M. established some time ago still continues.

The Local Pathshala is endowed with scholarships worth Rs 30 P. M. The Talukdari Girasia Hostel at Dhandhuka receives 2 scholarships of Rs. 5 P. M. each from the State. On the 12th December every year

prizes are distributed at the Hostel on behalf of the State to commemorate the Coronation at Delhi of Their Imperial Majesties King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary and on the 5th of February of every year a feast is given to the students of the Hostel at the expense of the State in memory of Their Imperial Majesties' safe return to London.

Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal C. S,. I. , of Rangoon has given 8 Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 39 for the benefit of Mahomedan students in the local High school and Madressa.

The late R. S. Ganeshji Jethabhai has founded scholarships of the total value of Rs. 10 P. M. in the High School for the benefit of students of his caste.

A scholarship of Rs. 5 P. M. has been awarded by Mr. Jagjiwandas Ujamshi Talsania, a citizen of Limbdi, to a student studying in the High School.

To commemorate the name of his wife Dr. Kasturchand Tikamlal of Limbdi has also awarded a scholarship of Rs. 4 P. M. to a student studying in the High School.

The Thakore Saheb is very keen about the spread of education amongst the Girasias who do not fail to take advantage of the Thakore Saheb's kindness. There are at present 32 Girasia boys in the local High School and 87 in the primary schools in the State.

The Coronation Girasia Hostel opened at Limbdi about 8 years ago affords great facilities to Girasia boys receiving education in the various schools. The expense of the poor boys in the Hostel is borne by the State who has also appointed a superintendent to look after the boys. The paying boarders have to pay a very moderate charge. The number of boys at present is 7. The Hostel gets a grant of Rs. 100/ P. M. from the Thakore Saheb.

The Sthanakvasi and Deravasi Jains of Limbdi have hostels for the benefit of the boys of their respective communities. There are about 54 boys at present living in the hostels. They are charged a moderate fee, while some are free. The Deravasi Jain hostel was opened four years ago and in performing the opening ceremony the Thakore Saheb was pleased to announce that the free boarders of the hostel would be admitted as free students in the High School irrespective of their place of residence. Several boys have taken advantage of this concession.

The above account of the means and measures adopted for the spread of education in the State would be incomplete without a brief mention of two funds existing in Limbdi viz. (1) The poor boys' book fund and (2) The poor boys' clothing fund.

The book fund started about 10 years ago is now in a prosperous condition. It has been receiving special donation from time to time. Out of the fund, the necessary books are supplied to poor boys studying in the local High School. On the birth-day anniversary of the Bama Saheb every year useful books of the value of Rs. 50/- are distributed among the students of the various local schools. Similarly books of the value of Rs. 125/- are annually given away to the students of the local schools out of the donations granted by H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, the late Mr. Vinayakrao Bhagvat and the late Sir Harkisondas. Mr. Premji Meghji Patel has given a donation of Rs. 101/- to distribute sweetmeats from the interest in the local Girls' School.

H. H. Ba Saheb Shree Rupaliba Saheb has granted a donation of Rs. 101/- to encourage female education in the local Girls' school.

The clothing fund started some years ago owes its existence to the generosity of the Bama Saheb.

The Kunvari Shree Rupaliba Scholarship of Rs. 15 P. M. promised some years ago to the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi (together with a donation of Rs. 5000/- to the College from the Rani Saheb) has been awarded to Miss Mehta.

CHAPTER VIII.

Misceilaneous.

There is one public Library in Limbdi. It is a free institution and is named the Sir Jaswantsinhji Free Library. The Head Master is the Hon. Secretary, while the Chief Karbhari is the President of the Managing Committee. The Library receives an annual grant of Rs. 250/ from the local Municipality. It subscribes to 3 daily, 2 weekly and 5 monthly papers and magazines. Additions are being made every year to the stock of books, the present number being 1295 English and 2819 Gujarati.

The total number of books issued in the year under report was 833 as against 2220 in the last year. During the year under report the library has been shifted to the Town Hall which is a specious well-ventilated building in the Karansinhji Square.

The project of opening circulating libraries has met with success and 9 villages are now getting the benefit of the scheme. The arrangement is to keep one cup-board containing 30 books in each villa ge,

to be exchanged with other villages every three months. From reports already received, it appears that the people are appreciating the boon, and steps will be taken to extend the system to other villages as occasion requires.

There are three printing presses viz, The Sir Jaswantsinhji Printing Press, The Dharma Vijay Printing Press, and the Wardhman Printing Press, the last one being a small treadle machine doing job work only.

There are three parks or gardens in Limbdi, viz, (1) The Sir Jaswantsinhji Public Park, (2) The Chhalia Garden and (3) the river garden. They have all been maintained in fairly good order.

At the Veternary dispensary animals are treated free of charge. During the year under report 300 animals were treated as against 658 in the last year, out of which 50 were in-door and the rest out-door.

The animals treated may be classed as under.

90 Horses	20 Sheep and Goats
180 Cattle	10 Dogs

There were some slight out-breaks of infectious diseases viz. foot and mouth diseases and Rinderpest in the districts of Bhal. Prompt measures were adopted to prevent the diseases spreading. The people have not yet learnt to call in veterinary aid for the treatment of their cattle and inoculation against Rinderpest is not popular.

The Baluba Dharmada fund founded in 1918 A. D., and maintained by a generous grant of Rs. 300/- per mensem from Rani Saheb Shri Baluba Saheb, carried on its benevolent activities in various directions. During the course of about three years of its inception it has spent Rs. 4834/- in giving relief to helpless persons in the shape of grain and clothing and aiding poor students and numerous charitable objects.

The Shri Ghanshyamsinhji Club inaugurated by Yuvraj Shri Digvijaysinhji is flourshing. The members meet daily for indoor games in the Club Pavilion specially constructed by the Thakore Saheb for the purpose.

Relations with the Paramount Power and neighbouring States continued to be cordial and friendly.

Huzur Office, Limbdi.
Dated, 31st July 1921.

Vrijlal
Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Limbdi State and residency officials Showing changes in personnel during the year 1920-21.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks
		From.	To.	
Amritlal Talakshi Mehta, B. A., L. L. B.	Acting Chief Karbhari.	1-4-20	11-3-21	
Vrijlal Jivanbhai Kothari, B. A., L. L. B.	Finance and Judicial Karbhari and acting Chief Karbhari.	1-4-20	31-3-21	
Jadeja Shivsinhji Ramsinhji.	Revenue Karbhari.	1-4 20	31-3-21	
Bhupatrai Mohanlal Buch, B. A., L. L. B.	Deputy Karbhari.	1-4-20	31-3-21	
Keshavlal T. Dave, L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1-4-20	31-3-21	
Prabhudas Morardas, Agency Pleader.	Special Officer.	1-4-20	31-3-21	
Rana Shri Sahebsinhji Dajibhai.	Superintendent of records.	1-4-20	31-3-21	
Amratlal Dalpatbhai Sheth. High Court Pleader.	Munsiff and First Class Magistrate.	1-4-20	31-3-21	
Amratlal Devnath Pandya B. A.	Educational Inspector.	1-4-20	31-3-21	

Sd/- Vrijlal

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Criminal Procedure Code. Indian Penal Code. Civil Procedure Code. Contract Act. Evidence Act.	Spirit of British Laws is observed with respect to these Laws as well as in matters not provided for by special enactments of this State	The Indian companies Act of 1913.	
Gambling Act. Whipping Act Cattle Tresspass Act. Heirship. Possession. Salt. Limitation. Stamp. Court fees. Prevention of cruelty to animals. Opium. Jail. Small Cause Court. Insolvency. Salami and Sudharai. Municipality. Registration of Documents. Extradition of Criminals. Game. Boiler Explosive Substance Act. Girassia encumbered estates rules. Limbdi Bank Act. Cotton Market rules. District Police Act. Endowment rules. Compulsory Educational Act. Prohibition of infant marriage. rules. Rules for the relief of Agriculturists. Agriculturists Relief Act	Special Acts for this State.		

Sd/ Vrijlal,

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

Arm of service.	NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF THE CURRENT YEAR.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualties*			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	*Number of men.*					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are only two serviceable saluting Guns.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Imperial service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

Sd/ Vrijlal

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1920-21.

Description of office.	Number	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judically.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police.	1	100	1200	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Chief Constable.	3	25, 23, 20	816	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	
Head Constable 1st grade	4	15, 14	684	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	
,, ,, 2nd ,,	15	13	2340	...	...	...	12	...	7	...	
,, ,, 3rd ,,	16	12	2304	...	...	..	16	...	5	...	
First Class Constable.	12	10	1584	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	
Second ,, ,,	15	10	1800	...	...	...	15	...	6	...	
Third ,, ,,	23	9	2484	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Arab guards Jamadar	2	40, 17	864	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Arab Sepoys	34	3 to 13	3744	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Mounted Police Dafedar.	1	35	420	...	....	...	1	...	1	...	
,, ,, Swars.	40	15 to 30	11664	...	...	...	30	...	7	...	
Gunners.	2	2 & 3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	168	...	29964	...	...	...	93	...	49	...	

Sd/ Vrijlal

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the police in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Limbdi. ...	68	67	93	63	93	63	51	38	36	21	54·88	60·31	54·88	60·31	4 accused awaiting trial in the F. C. M. Court.

Sd/ Vrijlal,

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Limbdi State, during the year 1920-21.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Limbdi	8498	8066	4424	5450	52	67·56	

Sd/ Vrijlal

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Limbdi State during the year 1920–21.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	No. of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32 Voluntarily causing hurt.	12	237	249	98	119	222	47	3	6	1	8	27	2	47	156	..	...	11	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
29 Theft																														
4 Cheating...																														
5 Abetment of offences ...																														
1 Voluntary causing grievous hurt ...																														
1 Attempt to commit suicide																														
1 Causing death by rash & negligent act. ...																														
3 Attempt to commit offences																														
56 Intimidation, insult & annoyance																														

41	Criminal force & assualt.
8	Offences relating to marriage... ... ...
4	Defamation ... ...
9	Kidnapping, abduction etc ... ...
2	Wrongful Confinement & restraint ... ...
2	Rape ... ...
1	Robbery... ... ...
4	Criminal Misappropriation ... ...
5	Criminal breach trust
1	Fraudulent deeds & disposition ... ...
14	Receiving stolen property
8	Mischief... ... ...
6	Criminal house-trespass & house-breaking ...
2	Extortion ... ...
3	Contempt of lawful authority... ... ...
3	Offences against public tranquility ... ...
1	Offence against public justice ... ...
3	Other offences ... ...
249	

Sd/ Vrijlal,

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Number of Criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.	Remarks
				Remaining at the end of last year	*Brought to trial in 1920-21.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of year.		
		Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Judicial Court F. C. Magistrate Court.	196	237	9	63	126	18	6	...	199	222	5	151	47	1*	...	19	6	* This one is included in col. 18

Sd/ Vrijlal,

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Limbdi State, during the year 1920-21

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																		Remarks.
		Applications Rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.			
Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Judicial Court.	3	...	..	2	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		
Total ...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		

Sd/ Vrijlal

Ag Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work-nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Limdi State during the year 1920-21.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Small Cause Court ...	9	39	345	551	354	590	315	567	39	23	14057	...	551	...	551	...	...	...	...	260	88	36	183	14269	y.m.d. 0-2-4	
Judicial Court ...	7	20	20	9	27	29	7	22	20	7	9777	...	8	1	...	1	3	5	...	1	....	...	21	26695	1-2-0	
Munsiff Court ...	2	20	84	93	86	113	66	100	20	13	22712	7	78	8	7	86	...	...	...	22	21	1	56	20425	0-2-20	
Total ...	18	79	449	653	467	732	388	68	79	43	46546	7	637	9	558	87	3	5	...	283	109	37	260	61389	0-6-8	

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

Appendix XI.

Statement showing the Civil work Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of Opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the closes of the present year.			Remark.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Small Cause Court	20	124	2892	216	433	11590	236	557	14482	112	434	9870	124	123	4612	100	23	...	
Judicial Court. ...	6	17	11949	20	19	10746	26	36	22735	9	20	15741	17	16	6994	10	2	4	
Munsiff Court. ...	53	127	5347	113	159	24047	166	286	29394	39	182	11783	127	104	17611	80	20	4	
	79	268	20228	349	611	46383	428	879	66611	160	636	37394	268	243	29217	190	45	8	

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XII

Statement showing the result of Civil Work-Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits, in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21

Tribunal	Opening Balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of appeals Filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases re-manded for retrial		Cases com-promised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	1	3	3	1	4	4	1	3	3	1	2032	2215	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0-11-25	1-3-12
Judicial Court.... ...	...	7	7	12	7	19	...	15	7	4	1237	1545	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	0-5-21
Total...	1	10	10	13	11	23	1	18	10	5	3269	3760	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	0—5-27	0-10-16½

Sd/ Vrijlal

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Limbdi State during the year 1920–21

Stations.	No of prisons	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoner remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year				
Limbdi ...	1 Pacca	8	24	50	32	6	5	4	Rs	*y. m. d.*	
	1 Kacha	...	35	49	35	2	1	3	1169-0-0	0—0–10	
	1 Police Lock-up at Limbdi	...	30	50	30	2	1	0		0—0–10	
Total...		8	89	149	97	10	7	7	1169-0-0	5½	

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIV

Statement showing Registration of Document in the Limbdi State during the year 1920–21

Name of State	Documents Presented for registration.		Nature of document presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bond.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Limbdi State	155	216	84	115	66	96	1	1	...	...	4	4	151	202	69418	106329	...	1	4	13	

Sd/ Vrijlal

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Limbdi state during the year 1920-21

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.		
Mortgages	84	35561	1031		115	47906	1516	11 ...	
Sale deeds	66	28732	2987		83	58423	6398	7 11	
Wills & miscellaneous deeds	5	5125	22		4	... ...	51	1 ...	
Total...	155	69418	4040		202	106329	7966	3 11	
Deduct Expenditure ...	...	... ...	3		...	... ...	3	... ...	
Net profit...	...	... ...	4037		...	... ...	7963	3 11	

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

Name.	Opening balancee. on 1st April.	Receipts during. the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the yeer.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past,	Present.		
Limbdi. ...	...	3802	4516	4516	52296	49537	...	

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the rain fall in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

Limbdi... ...	State.
Inches. Cents.	
0 0	April 1920.
1 66	May 1920.
6 68	June 1920.
3 92	July 1920.
1 68	August 1920.
0 25	September 1920.
0 0	October 1920.
0 0	November 1920.
0 0	December 1920.
0 0	January 1921.
0 0	February 1921.
0 0	March 1921.
14 19	Total.
22 83	Total of past year.
18 25	Average of past 5 years.
	Remarks

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21

Articles.	During March (past year)			During March (Present year)			Remarks.
	M.	S.	T.	M.	S.	T.	
Bajri	...	7	...	...	7	...	Seer Tolas. 1 = 80
Wheat	...	6	...	...	6	40	
Juwari	...	10	...	...	8	...	
Gram	...	6	20	...	6	40	
Rice	...	3	...	...	3	...	
Mug	...	4	...	...	4	...	

Sd/ Vrijlal

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works in the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

No.	Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
		Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs	Total.		
1	Utara and other buildings ...	13029	792	13819	...	...	...		
2	Electric light	12597	...	12597	...	...	...		
3	Water works	8897	...	8897	...	...	...		
4	Bunds & Palas	2335	...	2335	...	...	...		
5	Digging of tanks.	7326	...	7326	...	...	...		
6	Roads	754	...	754	...	...	...		
7	Wells	1555	...	1555	...	...	...		
8	Borings...	9110	...	9110	...	...	...		
9	Ghanshyam Nivas palace ...	85158	...	85158	...	...	...		
10	Natwar Nivas Palace... ...	33340	...	33340	...	...	...		
11	Club Pavillion...	319	...	319	....	...	...		
12	Rajput Hostal	5465	...	5465	...	...	...		
13	Cotten Press	10689	...	10689	...	...	...		
14	Telephone	386	...	386	...	...	...		
	Total. ...	190958	792	191750	...	...	...		

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Limbdi Stete during the year 1920-21.

District.	Year.	Horse and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffalloes. Male.	Buffalloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts & Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep & Goats	With 2 Bullocks.	With 4 bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Limbdi... ...	1920-21	6471	7011 ×	70	4946 ×	217	254	81	539	9055	2889	...	2	1723	× Including sucking ones

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Limbdi	1	3601	2	11500	1	150	...	...	4	15251	

Sd/ Vrijlal

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Limbdi State during the year ending October 1920.

Items.	Rupees.
RECEIPTS.	
(1) Land Revenue	497787-15—6
(2) Taxes	46969—9—1
(3) Sayer	212-10—8
(4) Salt	787—0—0
(5) Municipal	5005—5—4
(6) Customs	62589-12—3
(7) Law and Justice	13351—8—5
(8) Education	367-14—0
(9) Interest	8757—0—6
(10) Miscellaneous	390682-15—6
(11) Registration fees	7725-13—1
(12) Deposits	140—9-11
(13) Opium Revenue	11101-12—0
(14) Country Spirit	3601—0—0
(15) Ganja Revenue	150—0—0
(16) Tramway	15728—7—1
(17) Recovery of advances and outstandings...	522325—7—9
Total.	1587284-13—1
EXPENDITURE.	
(1) Administration	70753—4—1
(2) Jail	1169—9—5
(3) Police	20959—8-10
(4) Political	72260—8—7
(5) Education	28732—6—7
(6) Agriculture, Gardens, Forests Etc. ...	4089-12—2
(7) Bardashi	19503—4—7
(8) Public Works	186173—0—4
(9) Durbar Charges	84681—0—5
(10) Rayasat expenses	87090—5—6
(11) Allowances, Pensions, Dharmadas ...	35723—6—5
(12) Municipal	20184—9—8
(13) Customs	1101—0—0
(14) Medical	5504-14—7
(15) Salt	127—3—9
(16) Revenue Survey	1739-14—0
(17) Miscellaneous	403420—5—8
(18) Deposits refunded	
(19) Vaccination	1124—7—3
(20) Tramway	6386—7—4
(21) Advances & Outstandings	500794-12-10
Total.	1551519-14-0

Sd/ Vrijlal,

Ag. Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Limbdi State during the year 1920–21.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily Average	Remarks.
	Out-door	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Limbdi State Charitable Dispensary ...	7629	35	34	...	1	...	6320	218	
Rana Shri Muluji Native Dispensary ...	4779	...	...	...	....	...	1500	82	
Total ...	12408	35	34	...	1	...	7820	300	

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Limbdi State during the year 1920-21.

Name.	Population.	Births		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Limbdi.	35422	867	774	...	93	1024	952	...	72	25·6	21·8	30·2	26·8	

Sd/ Vrijlal,

Ag. Chief Karbhari, Limbdi State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Limbdi State for the year 1920-21.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	High school	Second-ary.	Primary.	
19	20	1 High School ... ... 17 Primary boy's Schools... 2 Do Girl's Schools ... 20	1876	1932	1456	1452	13282	...	11941	In addition to these there are eight other Schools conducted at the State expense viz one English school in Barwala and seven Gujrati Schools in other Villages in Barwala Zilla, under Dhandhuka Taluka.

Sd/ Vrijlal.

Ag. Chief Karbhari Limbdi State.

00134872

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